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U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SEEDS



THOS.W. EMERSON COMPANY

213-215 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS

## NORTHERN GROWN AND TESTED

"EMERSON'S SEEDS" Properly Interpreted Mean HIGH GRADE SEEDS at the Lowest Possible Prices with Satisfying Service

Ask your local merchant to order them for you

# Emerson's Special Mixed Lawn Seed

In buying seed for your lawn, don't say, "Give me a pound of lawn seed." Ask for a brand that has made a reputation. Emerson's Special Mixed Lawn Seed is carefully tested for purity and germination, backed by over sixty years of fair dealings. It is sold by 1,000 reputable dealers in New England.

Many years agowe mixed up the first 100 pounds of solid seed lawn mixture, composed of the clear seed of the different kinds of fancy grasses. This was quite an innovation, for, previous to that time,

all lawn seeds were made up from seeds in the chaff.

This clear seed mixture, being beautiful in appearance, entirely free from dirt, chaff and dust, and of high germination, has never failed to please the most critical landscape artists and to this mixture we gave the name which was destined to become so popular, namely, Emerson's Special Mixed Lawn Seed. We are quite confident that this will produce the beautiful, green velvety lawn so much desired, if soil and weather conditions are favorable.

Ask your local dealer for "Emerson's Special Mixed Lawn Seed."

If he does not carry it in stock write direct to us. .

# REFERENCES REQUESTED FROM UNKNOWN CORRESPONDENTS ALL PRICES HEREIN SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

#### SEEDS BY MAIL

All Vegetable or Flower Seeds ordered at catalog rates, in **packets or ounces**, will be sent free by mail. When Seeds are ordered in quantities of one-quarter pound and upwards, postage must be added at Parcel Post rates.

We deliver Seeds to any express or railroad in this city as may be directed, and the purchaser pays all transportation charges.

#### WARRANTY

We give no warranty, expressed or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter connected with the goods we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

THOMAS W. EMERSON CO.

# Emerson's Early Golden Sunrise Sweet Corn

is grown from stock seed of our own production, raised in New England, making it fully acclimated for any part of this country. This corn by actual test is ready for the table just six days after the Bantam, with an ear fully one-third larger than the Golden Bantam, having a beautiful golden color and a most delicious flavor, a type of sweet corn that will not only give to the market gardener a handsome return for his labor but will give to his customer the satisfaction he most desires. It is used by canners of high standing who insist upon procuring the highest grade of sweet corn for their most critical trade; a quality corn that will always be prized by the small gardener and the public in general. We believe that Emerson's Golden Sunrise Corn is the best golden corn ever catalogued. We ask all to give it a fair trial.

# Our Packet Seeds

Every Retail Merchant Should Sell Them

# Why?

BECAUSE all our seeds are grown for us by growers who have a national reputation for producing high-grade seeds; therefore all our packets contain seeds equal to any sold in bulk or otherwise.

We give all Merchant Customers the privilege of selecting their own assortments of packet seeds.

All Vegetable Seed packets put up in neat boxes of 300 each. Flower Seed packets in boxes of 200 each

#### THOS. W. EMERSON COMPANY

Is the only Wholesale Seedhouse in New England that does not advertise seeds at retail. We issue this Catalogue for the sole benefit of our merchant customers, and as a guide to them in retailing our high-grade seeds.

Thos. W. Emerson Company

213 and 215 State Street

Boston - Massachusetts

# EMERSON'S FORMULAS

FOR REVITALIZING WORN-OUT NEW ENGLAND SOIL

#### FORMULA No. 1

#### **FARMERS**

You can avoid a large percentage of your short crops and crop failures. Twenty-five, fifty or seventy-five per cent crops are unprofitable. A 100 per cent production is what will put you on Prosperity Road, which you are all seeking. This, we think, can be accomplished provided you will prepare your soil as suggested.

Let each farmer take ten per cent of his tillable acreage each year and treat as follows:

In the Fall thoroughly chop up the old meadow with a disc harrow before plowing. Sow this land in the early Spring with oats, vetch, and peas. Top-dress this crop with barnyard manure or 4-8-4 Commercial Fertilizer. When in bloom again use your harrow to cut the crop before plowing. Seed the same land with buckwheat. When in bloom harrow thoroughly before plowing. Seed the third time to rye and winter vetch. This crop should be harrowed and plowed in the following May.

We believe this treatment will have prepared this soil for any crop desired and should bring every farmer the 100 per cent production mentioned above.

#### FORMULA No. 2

# PERMANENT MEADOW SEEDING FOR DAIRY FARMS

Sow per acre the following grass seeds:

10 lbs. Choice Timothy

8 " Alfalfa Clover

5 " Alsike Clover

4 " Red Clover

#### FORMULA No. 3

#### SEEDING FOR STOCK HORSE HAY

Sow per acre the following:

15 lbs. Choice Timothy

2 " Alfalfa Clover

2 " Alsike Clover

2 " Red Clover

#### DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an abundant supply of good barnyard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED

In the vicinity of Boston, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 6 x 3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two and a half feet. Then put on the sashes and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

#### THOMAS W. EMERSON COMPANY

### A SUGGESTION

For the guidance of the Home and Amateur Gardener we append below a ready list of vegetable seeds which we recommend as the best varieties both for quality and productiveness.

We will be pleased to furnish you through your local merchant a trial sample of any seeds in this catalogue, so that you may prove to your own satisfaction they are the equal of any in the market.

For easy identification we have printed these varieties in **BOLD FACE CAPITALS** throughout the catalogue.

Many of these varieties are successfully grown in New England for seed purposes. Believing in the policy of New England grown seeds for New England climate we have specialized in growing such seed stock, which surpasses in size, color and vitality most of the Western grown productions. This fact will be appreciated by New England Seed Dealers and Growers.

ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal. A well known variety, large size and very tender.

**BEANS, DWARF—Bountiful.** Early, with large, broad, flat, fleshy, green pods, tender and of fine quality.

Emerson's Improved Golden Wax. A most valuable sort, early and very tender, with large, flat wax pods, remarkably free from rust.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Earliest and largest of all the bush lima, very productive, with large beans of lucious flavor.

French Horticultural Dwarf. A grand shell bean with large green pods beautifully splashed with red, very prolific and fine flavor.

**BEANS, POLE—Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.** Enormous pods of light green color, entirely free from string, of delicious flavor.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Very similar in habits of growth to those of the Kentucky Wonder Green Pod but superior in quality, large wax pods entirely stringless, and continues to bear until killed by frost.

King Horticultural (Worcester). As a shell bean it is unequalled, pods are very large, of handsome red color and very tender.

BEET—Crosby's Egyptian. The best, extra early, good color, of medium size and delicious flavor.

Edmands' Blood Turnip. Medium early, uniform type, of deep red color.

Detroit Dark Red. The best for fall or winter use, dark in color, good size and of fine flavor. Swiss Chard. Excellent for greens to be used same as spinach.

BCRECOLE OR KALE—Dwarf German Green Curled. A well known variety, very hardy, one of the best for the garden.

BRUSSELL SPROUTS-Improved Dwarf German. Very productive, with compact heads of delicious flavor.

CAULIFLOWER—Snowball. One of the best for early use, dwarf, with white solid heads.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. The best for late fall with large compact heads.

CABBAGE—Copenhagen Market. Early, with large round heads, short-stemmed, very solid, with leaves of light green.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head. An unsurpassed winter variety with round heads, large and solid, of very fine flavor.

**CELERY—Boston Market.** Of dwarf branching habit, unequalled by any other sort, being solid and very crisp.

Golden Self-Blanching. Early, beautiful yellow color, of excellent flavor.

CARROT—Early Scarlet Horn. One of the best early sorts as a table carrot, of excellent flavor. Improved Danvers Half Long. For a general crop the best, roots medium length, of deep orange color, very crisp and tender.

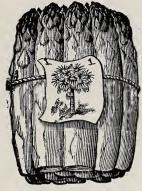
- CORN, SWEET—Emerson's Mammoth First Crop. The best large white eared corn grown, earlier than the Cory, with ears of double the size, very sweet, of delicious flavor.
- EMERSON'S EARLY GOLDEN SUNRISE. In our estimation the best yellow sweet corn ever catalogued; very prolific, of delicious flavor.

(See Page 1)

- Stowell's Evergreen. The standard late variety, remaining green a long time, very sweet and tender.
- CUCUMBER—Davis Perfect. Fruit of a dark green color, very handsome, crisp and tender, from ten to twelve inches in length.
- DANDELION-Improved French Thick-Leaved. A large leaved variety of upright growth.
- EGGPLANT—Improved New York Purple. Very large, of deep purple color, fine quality and excellent keeper.
- ENDIVE-Broad-leaved Batavian. The most popular variety, used chiefly in salads.
- KOHL-RABI-Early White Vienna. Fine early sort, flesh white and tender.
- LEEK-Large American Flag. Strong vigorous growth, excellent for home use.
- LETTUCE-May King. Early, with large globular-shaped head, very sweet and tender.
  - Black Seeded Tennisball. One of the best for open-air culture; heads are well formed and of fine flavor.
- MELONS, MUSK-Emerald Gem. Extra early, smooth ribbed, dark green skin, with orange flesh.

  Rocky Ford or Improved Netted Gem. One of the best early green fleshed melons, very sweet.
- MELONS, WATER—Cole's Early. An extra early variety, oval in shape, flavor excellent.
  - Kleckley's Sweet. Very popular, fine grained, large fruit, of excellent flavor.
- ONION—Yellow Globe Danvers. An early round variety, small neck, large yielder, mild in flavor, very uniform.
- PARSLEY—Double Curled. Large dark green leaves of robust growth, beautifully curled and very hardy.
- PARSNIP—Hollow Crown. One of the best for table use, medium length, with very smooth skin. PEAS—Little Marvel. A choice early wrinkled pea, very sweet, height 15 inches.
  - Gradus. A large podded first wrinkled pea. The pods are almost as large as the Telephone and are fit to pick about two days after the Alaska.
  - Sutton's Excelsior. A great improvement on the Nott's Excelsior; earlier, with larger peas, very prolific.
  - Alderman. A large podded late wrinkled variety, very productive, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor.
- PEPPER-Bell or Bull Nose. A large sort, flesh thick, less pungent than most varieties.
- PUMPKIN—Sweet or Sugar. Fine grain, very sweet, with a skin of deep orange color.
- RADISH—Scarlet Turnip. Very early, round small top, of rich scarlet color.
  - French Breakfast. A popular quick growing variety, oval form, scarlet tipped with white.
- SALSIFY-Mammoth Sandwich Island. Of good size, very smooth, with excellent flavor.
- SPINACH-Round Thick Leaf. The best for spring or fall sowing, large thick leaves.
  - New Zealand. A low spreading plant from which tender green leaves can be picked the entire
- SQUASH—Giant Summer Crookneck. Is early, extra large size, growing from 12 to 15 inches in length, of very fine flavor.
  - Delicious Winter. Green skin, orange flesh, very fine grained, sweet and dry.
  - Improved Hubbard. The most popular of all winter varieties, color bluish green with flesh of orange color, an excellent keeper.
- TOMATO—Sparks' Earliana. Remarkable for its size and earliness, very productive, of a good red color.
  - New Stone. A grand tomato of good size. Fruit, a scarlet color and good flavor; the best main crop.
- TURNIP-Purple Top Strap Leaf. Of quick growth, flesh is white, very fine grain and very sweet.
  - White Egg. A very rapid grower, very solid, with fine grained flesh; egg shaped.
  - RUTA-BAGA—Improved American Purple Top. Very largely grown, yellow flesh, of good flavor grand keeper.

#### HOMAS W. EMERSON COMPANY



#### ARTICHOKE

PKT. OZ. LB. Green Globe. The standard and best variety. \$0.25 \$2.50 \$0.10

#### **ASPARAGUS**

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The most approved and standard sort \$0.10 \$0.15 \$1.25 Palmetto. Of Southern origin. A very desirable bright green asparagus 10 15 1.25

#### ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Two-year-old roots \$2.00 Palmetto. Two-year-old roots. 2.00 Mary Washington. One year-old roots 3.00

#### BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH

HARICOT Frijorenano

Culture. —About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.



#### Stringless Green Pod Beans

earlier than the Valentine or Six-Weeks

#### DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS

PER HUNDRED

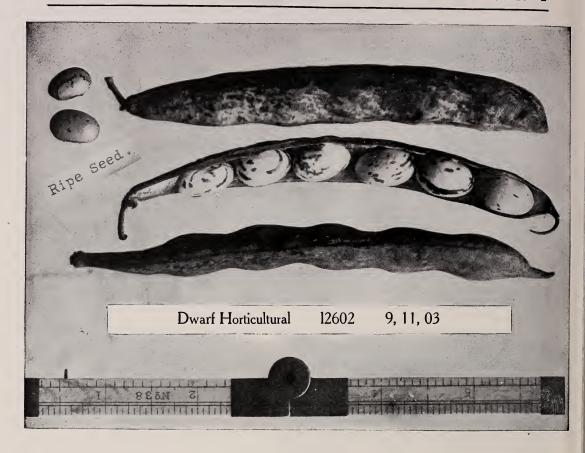
2 LBS. BOUNTIFUL. The grow to large size, are broad and fleshy, cook tender and of fine quality. The plants make a healthy growth and are productive \$0.40 \$0.75 Low's Champion Bush. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, 80 large, green flat pods 45 Cranberry Red. A stringless sort; green pods, good quality 45 80 Early Refugee. Very productive; pods round and tender; light green . 40 75 Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market 75 sort; full, flat green pods 40 Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. One of the earliest Green Pod Beans in cultivation, bearing tender, meaty, straight green pods; crisp, tender and stringless. Claimed to be 75 40 75 40 40 75

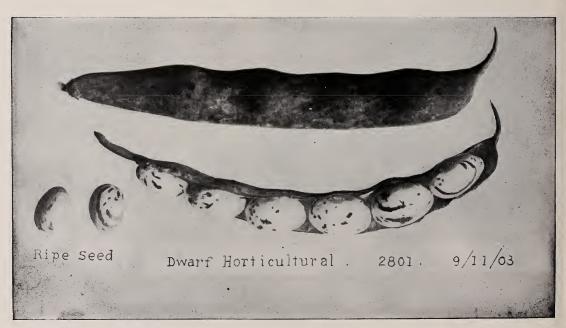
Stringless Green Pod Giant. Improved long-podded strain of above Valentine, Extra Early. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, fine flavor Valentine Black. Long, round, straight, handsome pods; black seed; very early.

75 Page Five

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## THOMAS W. EMERSON COMPANY





Page Six

#### THOMAS W. EMERSON COMPANY

#### BEANS—DWARF SHELL VARIETIES

		LB.	2 LBS.
Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural .		\$0.40	\$0.75
Horticultural, Dwarf. Productive; finest early shell beans; carmine podded		40	75
FRENCH'S DWARF HORTICULTURAL. A grand shell bean with large gre	en		
pods, beautifully splashed with red; very prolific and of fine flavor .		45	85
Red Kidney. Very productive; green pods; good shell bean		35	60
White Kidney. A superior kind. For baking purposes		35	60
White Marrow. Used generally as a winter bean		35	60
Yellow Eye. A good sort for field culture, used mostly for baking .		35	60
Emerson's E Pea. Very small, white variety; early, and very prolific;	the		
most valuable sort for baking purposes in this market		35	60
Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans f main crop; good		40	75



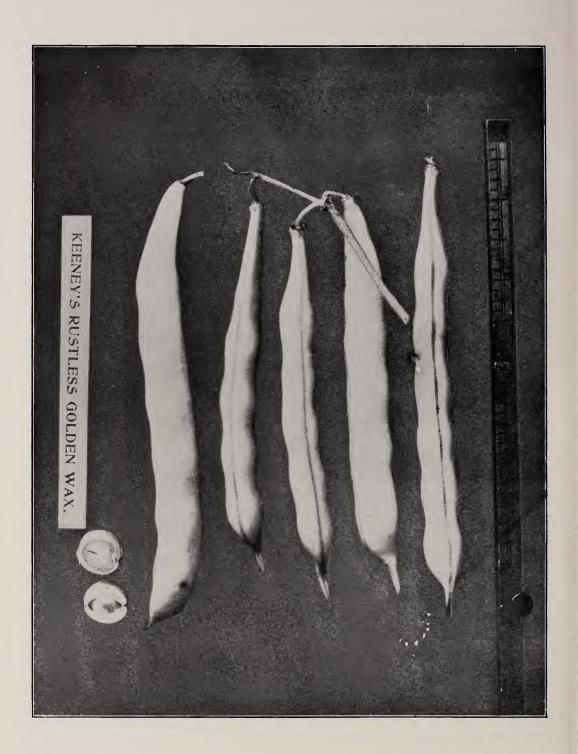
Burpee's Bush Lima Beans

# BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH LIMAS

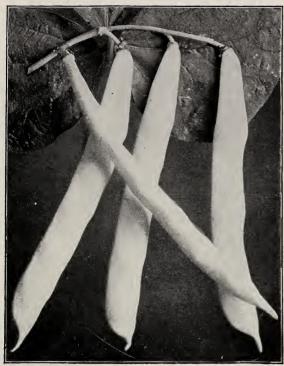
BURPEE'S B U S H LIMA. A genuine Dwarf or Bush Lima Bean; yields an im- mense number of pods,	LB.	2 LBS.
and is a sure cropper .  Dreer's Bush Lima, or Kumerle. An excel- lent large seeded sort about a week earlier	\$0.40	\$0.75
than Burpee's Henderson's Bush Lima. A very dwarf	40	75
Fordhook Bush Lima. Podslarger than Dreer's Bush Lima; upright in growth, bearing im-	40	75
mense crops	45	85

#### BEANS—DWARF WAX OR BUTTER VARIETIES

	LB.	2 LBS.
Currie's Rust-Proof (see illustration on next page). Pods long, flat, straight and		
of a waxy-white color; quality excellent	\$0.40	\$0.75
Challenge Black Wax. A new variety of extra quality and very prolific; yellow		
pods	40	75
Davis White Wax. An exceedingly hardy, productive, white-seeded, wax-podded		
sort	45	80
	Pag	e Seven



#### THOMAS **W** . EMERSON COMPANY



#### Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax Beans Hodson Wax. A new distinct type of a wax bean, I

entirely stringless; of delicious flavor.

Hardy and stringless.

Refugee Wax. Extra early; long, round yellow pods, entirely stringless .

Round Pod Kidney Wax. Early; with long productive pods; very meaty and

Sure Crop Stringless Wax. A dwarf growing variety with large pods of delicious flavor.

#### BEANS-DWARF WAX OR BUTTER VARIETIES Continued

EMERSON'S IMPROVED

2 T RS

GOLDEN WAX BEAN.  Very early with flat golden pods  Grenell's Improved	\$0.40	\$0.75
Golden Wax. Very early; flat golden pods	40	75
Golden - Eyed Wax.  Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods of fine appearance	40	75
Golden Wax Keeney's Rustless. A vigorous wax podded variety, wonderfully productive, the pods are thick and meaty, entirely string- less and of fine quality.	40	75
Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax Beans		
Hodson Wax. A new distinct type of a wax bean, being an enormous bearer of long yellow pods, often measuring 7 to 8 inches in length, remarkably free from		
rust, and of delicious flavor	40	-75
Pencil Pod Black Wax. Pods are long, pencil-like, and brittle, enormous cropper.	40	75
Prolific Black Wax. Early round podded variety; very productive and of fine flavor Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remark-	40	75
ably free from rust	40	75
Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, flat pods	40	75

#### BEANS-POLE OR RUNNING

	HARICOTS A RAN	ES Frii	ole de Bejuco	Stangen-Bohnen
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Culture.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed. 2 LBS.

Golden Cluster Wax. A large golden podded variety; early an	id tender	•	\$0.40	\$0.75
Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed		•	40	75
Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	•		40	75
Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	•		40	75
King of the Garden Lima. Large pod and bean; productive	•		40	75
Dreer's Lima. Thick and of fine quality			40	75

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#### BEANS-POLE OR RUNNING-Continued

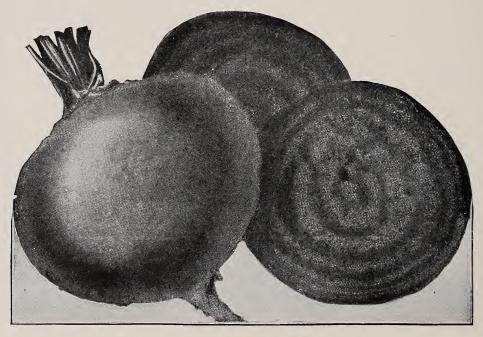
	LB.	2 LBS
KING HORTICULTURAL (WORCESTER). A new variety which is in great		
demand by New England gardeners; both beans and pods much larger than		
those of the common kind; pods bright carmine; as a shell bean one of the best	\$0.40	\$0.75
KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOMESTEAD. Pods green, very long; pro-	\$0.10	p0.75
ductive. (See cover)	40	7.5
Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental	40	
White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being	40	75
white	40	7.5
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or		
shell bean	35	60
Lazy Wife. A large green podded pole bean measuring from 4 to 6 inches long,		
stringless and of fine flavor	35	65
KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. Equal in every respect to the green pod of the		
same name with long, handsome yellow wax pods	45	80
White Dutch Case Knife. Pods long, green and flat, can be either snapped or		
shelled	40	75

#### **BEETS**

Betterave

Hunkel-Hube

Culture.—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves, or for general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. A supply may be had for winter use by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, earth or sods to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One ounce to 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds to acre.



Edmands' Blood Turnip Beet

#### THOMAS **W** . EMERSON COMPANY

#### **BEETS—Continued**

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. The best variety for early planting. Small top, good shape, with a dark color; a general favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50

DETROIT DARK RED BLOOD TURNIP BEET. One of the very best sorts not only for the market gardener but for the home gardener. This variety was introduced as an improvement in turnip shape for table use. It has a small, upright growing top, matures early, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone who plants it. It has a dark blood red root; flesh bright red, toned with lighter shade, and very crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50

EARLY WONDER. An early deep blood red variety very uniform in shape with a small top nearly globular shaped. A very attractive beet of excellent PKT. oz. LB. \$0.10 \$2.25 keeping qualities. \$0.25

oz.

LB.

EDMANDS'			
EARLY			
B L O O D			
TURNIP.			
A market gar-			
dener's strain of			
great regularity			
in shape; deep			
blood skin, and			
very dark flesh			
of best quality .	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$1.25
Extra Early Dark			
•			
Egyptian. Very			
•			
Egyptian. Very			
<b>Egyptian.</b> Very early, and of			
<b>Egyptian.</b> Very early, and of dark blood color;	10	20	1.25
Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	10	20	1.25
Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape  Extra E a r 1 y	10	20	1.25
Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape  Extra E a r 1 y Eclipse. Very	10	20	1.25
Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape .  Extra E a r 1 y Eclipse. Very early; round-	10	20	1.25
Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape  Extra E a r 1 y Eclipse. Very	10	20	1.25
Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape .  Extra E a r 1 y Eclipse. Very early; round-	10	20	1.25

D D M I M D C I



Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	1.25
Bastian's Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color	10	20	1.25
SWISS CHARD. Used for greens	10	20	1.25
Swiss Chard, Lucullus. A new moss curled sort, very large leaves; the midribs rorming a good substitute for asparagus	10	20	1.25

#### BEETS-MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

#### Kuntelruhen

Culture.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. fertilizer, 200 lbs. bone flour and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

	PKT.	oz.	LB.
Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel. Medium size with small top; flesh deep orange yellow.	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.65
Norbitan Giant. A long red mangel of immense size with small top and neck .	10	15	65
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet	10	1.5	65
Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Very large selected strain .	10	15	65
Mammoth Dignity Mangel. Remarkable for the broad shoulder and massive shape of the root. Single roots often attain the weight of thirty-five pounds each, and will yield forty-five tons per acre with good cultivation. The roots are smooth and regular, and of blood-red color	10	15	65
Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock			
feeding	10	15	65
Half Rose Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock			
feeding	10	15	65



Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel

#### EMERSON COMPANY H O M A S w.

#### BORECOLE OR KALE

Culture.—Sow early in the spring in prepared beds, covering the seeds thinly and enly; transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as for Cabbage. They are extremely hardy, and will endure quite a low temperature. The Siberian variety is also sown in September for early greens. One ounce will sow 150 feet drill.

	PKT.	07.	LB.
Siberian. Sow in the fall for use in the spring	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$1.50
Green Curled Tall Scotch. One of the best varieties for the market. Sow			
in spring for fall use	10	20	1.50
DWARF GERMAN GREEN CURLED. Very hardy; a standard market			
sort. Sow same as above	10	20	1.50

#### BROCCOLI

The Broccoli are closely allied to the Cauliflower family, requiring same cultivation and trea nent as Cauliflower.

	PKT.	oz.
White Cape. Heads medium, compact and creamy white; reliable to head.	\$0.10	\$0.50
Early Purple Cape. Rather hardier sort, with greenish purple heads; good		
flavor	10	50

#### **BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

Bearing small sprouts on the side of the main stalks like miniature Cabbages of delicious flavor.

oz. IMPROVED DWARF GERMAN. Compact heads, very productive, highly recommended . \$0.10 \$0.25 \$2.50

#### CAULIFLOWER

CHOUFLEUR Coliflor

Blumen-Rohl

Culture.—Any soil that will grow Cabbage will grow Cauliflower; extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well repaid. The seeds may be sown in September and the plants wintered over in the same manner as described for early Cabbage. Where this is not practicable it may be had just as well by sowing the seeds in the hotbed in January or February, and transplanting the plants at two or three inches apart in boxes or in the soil of another hotbed until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, which is this latitude is usually from the 15th of March. are safe to be planted in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out too early. For second early and late crop sow at the same date as given in the directions for Cabbage crop. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.	PKT.	OZ.	
Dwarf and very early; large, compact heads .	\$0.10	\$3.00	1
Danish Giant (Dry Weather). Similar to Dwarf Erfurt, but with heavier foliage; are liable			
to blight in hot weather	10	3.75	
snowball (Henderson). Very largely grown for an early crop. Of dwarf habit; heads white and solid. Pure			
stock	10	3.75	
Early Paris. Ten days later than the above named. Finestim-ported seed	10	1.25	
VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. One of the			

10

1.00

finest fall varieties in

rultivation



Cauliflower

#### **CABBAGE**

Снои Berza de repollo Kobl

Culture.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. One ounce will produce fifteen hundred plants.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage			
COPENHAGEN MARKET. Early with large round heads, short stems	PKT.	oz.	¼ LB.
and very solid; leaves of light green	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.50
Early Jersey Wakefield. Well know, and most valuable for early pointed			
heads	10	35	75
Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety; pointed heads .	10	35	75
American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use winter and			
spring; of delicate flavor	10	35	75
Henderson's Early Summer. A few days later than Wakefield, rather			
larger, and more globe shaped; much used by market gardeners; stands			
long in head	10	35	75



Early Summer Cabbage

One of the very best for a main crop, and is un-equalled for storing for winter use; is grown more extensively around Boston than any other drumhead Pr

Stone - Mason Drumhead.

emium Flat
Dutch. A
standard vari-
ety of late drum-
head; much used
at the South
and West .

10 35

75

75

10 35

#### CABBAGE—Continued

	PKT.	oz.	1/4 I B.
Golden Acre. An early, round headed cabbage, very solid and fine quality. An			
improvement on Copenhagen Market	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.50
All-Seasons. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large			
size quickly and surely	10	35	75
Fottler's Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second early or late	10	35	75
Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop .	10	35	75



Danish Roundhead Cabbage

#### HOLLANDER OR DANISH BALL HEAD. An unsurpassed winter variety, heads round, large, very hard, tender, and fine flavored

Red Dutch or Pickling.
Fine, solid, dark red heads . 10 35 75

10

1.25

# Danish Roundhead Cabbage. A late variety, matures earlier than the Danish Ball Head. The heads are round with short stalk, and for solidity is ahead of all others. The interior leaves are pure white, of sweet flavor. A healthy variety and able to resist hot weather and

ahead of all others. The interior leaves are pure white, of sweet flavor. A healthy variety and able to resist hot weather and disease . . . 10 40 1.25

Glory of Enkhuizen.

# Large, early, ball-shaped heads, very solid; of excellent quality

**Pe Tsai or Chinese** . 10 35 75

10

40

1.00

#### **CELERY**

CELERI Apio Cellerie

Culture.—Sow the seed in a light, rich dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plant good. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. The beds should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

BOSTON MARKET. The dwarf, branching variety grown so extensively	PKT.	oz.	¼ LB.
about Boston. It is unequalled by any other sort, being solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. Its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting,			
and requires less earthing-up than the taller sorts	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
Henderson's White Plume. The stock and portions of the inner leaves			
and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid			
and of a pleasing, nutty flavor, while its white, feather-like foliage			
places it ahead of all others as a table ornament	10	40	1.25
		Page	Fifteen

#### **CELERY—Continued**

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (American). A new dw		PKT.	oz.	1/4 LB.
merit; of quick growth and very early; beautiful golden				
excellent flavor	· · · · · ·	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.75
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (French)		10	1.00	3.75
in the same of the				
	Giant Pascal.			
	A large fall or			
	winter variety			
	of fine nutty			
	flavor, free from			
A DATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	bitter taste .	10	40	1.25
	Celeriac, or Tur-			
	nip — Rooted.			
	The round, solid			
	roots of this va-			
	riety are used for			
	salads	10	25	90
	Celery Seed for			
	Flavoring. Used			
	in flavoring pickles,			
	soups, etc		15	25
	~~~			
	CHI	VES		
	The tops are used,			
	which have the			
	flavor of onions .	10	60	1.75
	CHE	RVIL		
	Curled Chervil.			
	Largely used in			
	soups and salads.	10	35	90
	-			
	CHIC	ORY		
	Large - Rooted			
	Chicory. Leaves			
	when blanched			
	are esteemed as			
	are coccemed as			

an excellent salad . .

10 25 75

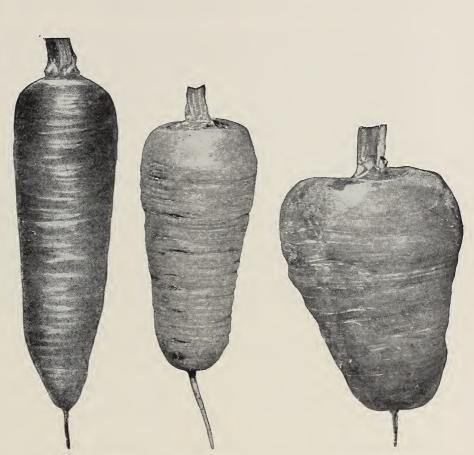
Golden Self-Blanching Celery

#### **CARROT**

Mohre

CAROTTE Zanahoria

Culture. — Sow for early foreign, as early as the ground can be worked; or, for the late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



nproved Long Orange	Improved Danvers Half Long	Chantenay		Oxl	heart or (	Guerande	
Fytra Farly France	ch Forcing. Tender and fine;	book for contrand	1.4	PKT.	OZ.	LB.	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			\$0.10	\$0.25	\$2.00	
EARLY SCARLET	HORN. Very thick roots; one	of the best early se	orts .	10	20	1.50	
Oxheart, or Guera	ande. A most excellent sort			10	20	1.50	
IMPROVED HALL ingly productive	F-LONG DANVERS. Thick; or			10	20	1.50	
Hutchinson. A pointed and the	popular variety with the mark e shoulder is greenish as it grows	et gardeners. The slightly out of the	root is l	nalf . 10	40	6.00	
Improved Long O	range. Best for stock feeding			10	20	1.50	
Large White Belgi	an. Very productive; used larg	gely for stock		10	20	1.00	
Chantenay. A ty	pe of Danvers Half-Long, but ea	rlier and smaller		10	20	1.50	
					Page S	eventeen	

Im

#### CORN-SWEET OR SUGAR

MAIS Maiz Mais

Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems, break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

	LB.	2 LBS.
Pocahontas. As early as the Cory, with ears of double the size; very sweet; of delicious flavor	\$0.35	\$0.65
Extra Early Red Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market	35	65
Whipple's Yellow Corn. Earlier than Bantam; very desirable for early market, with large ears about eight inches long and deep kernels	40	75
Perry's Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	35	65
Early Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	35	65
EMERSON'S MAMMOTH FIRST CROP—(New). The earliest of all sugar corn; ears double the size of Cory; cob and grain pure white, quality rich and sugary; the best early white corn grown	35	65
Extra Early White Cory. An excellent early variety; as early as the Red Cory.  Grain and cob pure white	35	65
Golden Orange. Early, larger ears than Golden Bantam, bright yellow color of excellent flavor	35	65.
Golden Bantam. Very hardy, can be planted earlier than any other sweet corn.  Especially adapted to the cool summers of New England. Ears from five to six inches in length, of a bright golden yellow color and very rich flavor	35	65
Mammoth White Cory. This having the earliness of the Original Cory with the great advantage of being larger in both ear and kernel, makes it one of the best of our early sweet corns	35	65
Quincy Market. Earlier than the Crosby, but larger, very sweet, 12 rowed	35	65
EMERSON'S EARLY GOLDEN SUNRISE. In our estimation the best yellow sweet corn every catalogued, very prolific, of delicious flavor.  (See Page 1)	40	75
Bantam Evergreen. A yellow variety of large size, maturing about 10 days later than the Golden Bantam. The tender, sweet qualities of this corn combined with its large size makes it one of the most desirable later sweet corns	35	65

## THOMAS W. EMERSON COMPANY

#### **CORN**—Continued

#### MEDIUM EARLIES

Squantum or Potter's Excelsior. Good size, and a most excellent table	LB.	2 LBS.
sort	\$0.35	\$0.65
Early Evergreen. A new strain of the Stowell Evergreen, being about	<b>F</b> · · · ·	,
eight days earlier	35	65
Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black.	35	65

#### GENERAL CROP



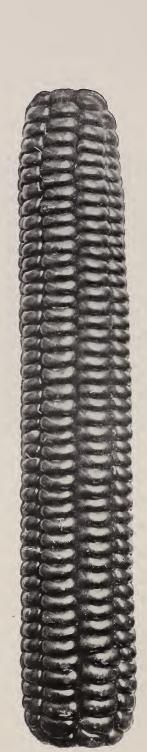
#### Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Remains green a long time and is highly	LB.	2 LBS.
prized	\$0.35	\$0.65
Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet; of especially		
excellent quality	35	65
Country Gentleman. This late or Maine crop variety is the result of a		
cross of the Ne Plus Ultra with the Stowell Evergreen	35	65

#### CORN-FIELD CORN

LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
\$0.15	\$0.25	\$1.25
15	25	1.25
15	25	1.25
	\$0.15 15	\$0.15 \$0.25 15 25

Page Ninetten



**Early Canada Yellow Flint** Page Twenty



Longfellow Yellow Flint

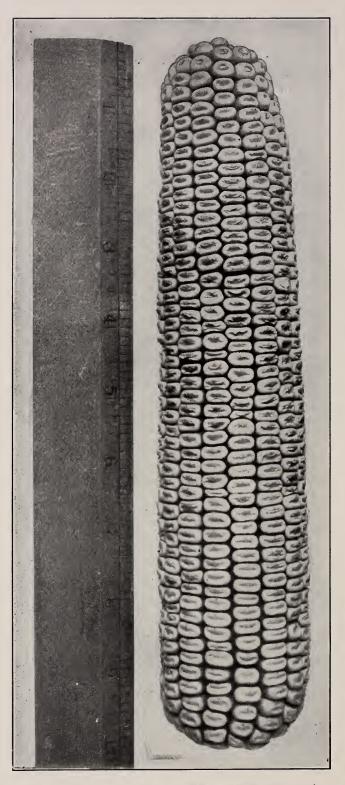


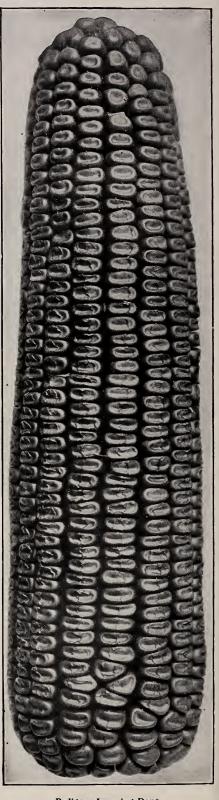
Sanford White Flint

CORN—FIELD CORN—Continued	
Early Sanford White Flint. Used largely for ensilage purposes, the best of	
its kind known	,
Compton's Early. Earliest yellow Flint corn, maturing in 75 to 85 days . 15 25 1.25	5
ENSILAGE IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT	
ENSILAGE CORN  Pride of the North.  An excellent variety for short, cool seasons; ears from 8 to 10 inches long and from 14 to 16 rowed \$0.15 \$0.25 \$1.25  Mastodon Early Dent. Descriptive of this corn we quote the following: "I claim that it is the largest-eared early Dent Corn ever seen in this section of the country, and the largest grain of any early Dent Corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest appearing shelled corn of them all, being purely Dent, of two shades of white and yellow. To convince your customers that it will ripen with them, just say that it was grown within eight miles of Lake Eric."  Improved Pedigree Leaming Dent. An early, very heavy, long-eared corn maturing in 100-120 days. Stalks medium tall with a large amount of foliage, as an Ensilage Corn one of the best  Sweepstakes Pennsylvania Grown. An extremely early Dent variety. Producing a great abundance of foliage with large handsome ears  \$4.50	
ENSILAGE AND FODDER	
LB. 2 LBS. 14 LBS.	
Emerson's Mammoth Red Cob Ensilage. A tall-growing, late variety, with numerous leaves; produces immense crops, the best for ensilage . \$0.15 \$0.25 \$1.25	
White Southern. Tall growing, late sort; used for fodder and ensilage 15 25 1.25	
Blunt's Prolific Ensilage. Yields enormously, and is one of the best sorts for	

15 25 1.25
Page Twenty-one

preserving in silos; fine seed stock . . .





Eureka White Dent Corn

Pedigree Leaming Dent

#### **ENSILAGE CORN—Continued**

	LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Evergreen Sweet Fodder. This variety surpasses all others for cutting green			
and feeding to stock. It is the variety most relished by stock, and is tender and			
full of nutriment	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$2.80
Eureka Ensilage. A mammoth growing corn of great height, with very large			
leaves. Superior to the Southern White in every respect	15	25	1.25

### CORN—POP CORN

#### **Market Price**

Common White			\$0.15	\$0.25
White Rice. Ears short, kernel long pointed, white		•	15	25
Jap. White hulless			20	30

#### CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS

								PKT.	oz.	LB.
Broad-Leaved (Large	-seeded.) A	delicious	salad,	used o	during t	he winter	and			
spring months as	a substitute	for lettue	ce, and	is also	cooked	and used	like			
spinach .				•				\$0.10	\$0.25	\$2.50

#### CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. That grown in the cool of the season is of the best quality. To be used as salad before the flowers appear.

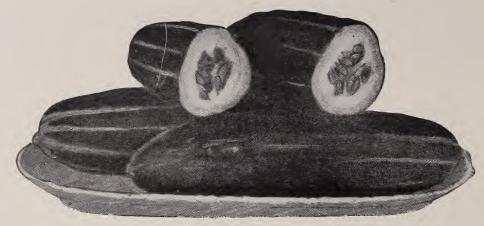
										PKT.	oz.	LB.
Extra Curled.	Fine p	oungent	flavor. As	the	plants r	un quicl	dy to see	d sow	every			
two weeks										\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.75
Water Cress.	Hardy	aquatic	nerennial	oro.	wing rea	dily on	the bank	s of s	treams			
or ponds	•	•	•	-	~	•				10	50	6.00
or ponds	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			0.00

#### **CUCUMBER**

CONCOMBRE Cohombro Ourke

Culture.—Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather, in the vicinity of Boston about the middle of May. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil of each a shovelful of well rotted manure. When all danger from insects is passed, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when large enough whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. One ounce for 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre.

#### **CUCUMBERS—Continued**



Improved White Spine Cucumber

		PKT.	OZ.	⅓LB,
Boston Pickling. A favorite pickling sort, of fine quality		\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.55
Cumberland. Of the White Spine type, a strong and vigorous grower		10	20	5.5
Early Russian. Very early; short; is a valuable variety for small pickles		10	20	5.5
Early Frame. Medium size; excellent for pickles when young .		10	20	5.5
Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive		10	20	55
Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific .		10	20	5 5
Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use		10	25	60
	One			
of the best for p				
ling; dark gi				
very productive,				
of uniform small	size	10	20	55



**Davis Perfect Cucumbet** Page Twenty-four

young .		10	20	5 5 5 5
1.0		10	20	5.5
prolific .	•	10	20	55
e		10	25	60
Green Prolific.				
of the best for	pick-			
ling; dark s				
very productive				
of uniform sma		10	20	55
Japanese Clim				
Can be trained				
a trellis or				
	pure,	10	20	55
white, crisp	т .	10	20	33
	Long			
and crisp; a				
lar and reliabl				
riety for pickles		10	25	60
Nichols' Med	i u m			
Green. Most metrical, and a	sym-			
metrical, and a	verv			
fine table sort		10	20	55
Small Gherkin.	Verv			
	used			
		10	20	55
for pickles . Improved W:	hita	10	20	55
Spine. Well	flore			
vored and of	mav-			
	m c-	10	20	55
dium size	:	10	20	33
Arlington W h				
Spine. A sele	ction			
from the W	hite			
Spine, being	more			
pointed at each	end.			
The young frui	ts are			
unusually crisp	and			
tender, and a				
very dark g	reen			
color, so that				
variety is consi				
by many to b				
best for small p	icklee	10	20	55
DAVIS PERF	FCT	10	20	55
Fault of o	d on le			
Fruit of a				
green color,				
handsome; a				
forcing variety				
crisp and tend			20	pa pa
excellent cropp	er .	10	20	55

#### DANDELION

PISSENLIT Amargon Bardebluw

Culture.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which makes them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: \(\lambda\). This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough. One ounce, 50 feet of drill.

IMPROVED	FRENC	СН	THICK-LE	AVED.	Large	leaved	variety,	upright i	n	PKT.	oz.	¼ LB.
											\$0.75	\$2.50
American Im	proved.									10	50	1.50



#### Improved New York Eggplant

#### EGGPLANT

Plant the seed in March in a hotbed; or for family use, in flower pots in a warm window. Transplant in open ground after weather has become warm and settled, in rows two feet apart each way. They require a rich soil and as favorable a location for warmth as the garden will afford. One ounce to fifteen hundred plants.

Long Purple. Of dis-

PKT.

oz.

₩ LB.

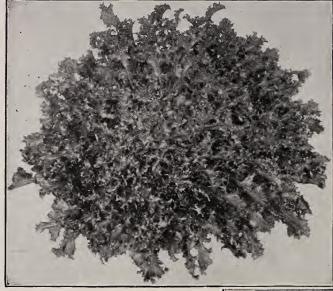
tinct shape and fine quality for the table	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$2.00
IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.			
The best; large and of fine quality; of			
deep purple color, fine keeper	10	60	2.00
Black Pekin. Fruit blackish purple;	10	60	2.00
dark foliage .	10	00	2.00

#### **ENDIVE**

For early use sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin plants to six to eight inches in a row. Any common garden soil will do; but a rather moist situation is preferable. To blanch the leaves gather them carefully together when perfectly dry, and tie with matting or any soft fibrous material. Another method is to invert flower pots over the plants. The leaves are very highly esteemed for use as salads. One ounce for three thousand plants.

#### **ENDIVE—Continued**

Green Curled.	Very hardy; leav	es dark	green,	tender ar	nd cris	р.				\$0.25	
BROAD-LEAVI	ED BATAVIAN.	Chiefl	y used	in soup	s and	stews;	requires	to be			
tied up for	blanching .								10	25	60



Green Curled Endive

#### KOHL-RABI

An intermediate vegetable between the Cabbage and Turnip. Sow in April, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out or transplant in rows eight inches apart. When three to four inches in diameter they are fit to eat. For late use, sow in June and July.

EARLY WHITE PKT. OZ. 1/4 LB.

VIENNA. Flesh white and tender; the best market sort excellent for table

use. . \$0.10 \$0.25 \$0.75

Early Purple Vienna.

Differs from the above in color, being of a bluish purple . 10 25 75

#### LEEK

Generally considered superior to the onion for soups, hardy and easily cultivated.

LARGE AMERICAN PKT. 07.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

FLAG. A favorite

market variety . \$0.10 \$0.25 \$0.75



#### **LETTUCE**

Culture.—For main early crop, seed may be sown in the open ground in the middle of September, and transplanted to cold frames as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over the same as early Cabbage. In dry, well-sheltered spots, by covering with leaves or litter late in the season. Lettuce plant may be saved over the winter without glass covering in southern parts of the country without difficulty. The plants for setting out in spring are also sown in cold frames in March, and in hotbeds in February, and by careful covering up at night make fine plants by April. But for ordinary private use in the summer months, the simplest way is to sow it thinly in rows one foot apart and thin out the plants so that they will stand one foot apart. This is easier than transplanting the plants sown every two or three weeks from middle of April to middle of August. Lettuce may be had in perfection the whole season.

PKT. OZ. 1/4LB.

	PKT.	oz.	¼LB.
All-the-Year-Round. A very hardy compact cabbage-lettuce with close heads	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.75
Boston Fine Curled. Very early; leaves beautifully curled	. 10	30	75
Big Boston. Large heading variety, very hardy	. 10	30	75
Deacon. Large compact heads, very tender	. 10	30	75



Improved Hanson Head Lettuce

Hanson. Heads large and solid; tender; stands summer heat well	10	30	75
Early Curled Simp-			
son. Heads loose;			
very tender; excellent for first crop	10	30	75
lesia. Early,			
large, green fringed	10	10	~-
leaves	10	30	75
Prize Head. Large			
loose heads, tinged			
with brown .	10	30	75

Salamander. Fine compact heads, which resist summer	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.	
heat admirably .	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.75	
Grand Rapids Forc- ing. Matures quickly; heads large size, good flavor	10	30	75	
MAY KING. Very hardy; fine heads, of good quality. The outer leaves are yellowish-green, tinged with brown', while inside is rich golden				
yellow	10	30	75	
Iceberg. A quick grow- ing variety; solid head; very crisp and tender.	. 10	30	75	

Prize Head Lettuce

Page Twenty-seven

#### LETTUCE—Continued



Black	Seeded	Tennisba:	11
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With a data m	PKT.	oz.	¼ LB.
White-Seeded Ten- nisball.—(Forcing			
Stock). Forms fine,			
perfect heads very			
crisp and tender .	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.75
BLACK - SEEDED		,	
TENNISBALL.			
One of the best head varieties for open-			
air culture; crisp			
and tender.	10	30	75
Black Seeded Tennis-		30	, ,
ball. Market garder			
strain. Selected espe-			
cially for critical trade			
with well formed heads of excellen			
flavor .	10	50	1.75
Black Seeded Simp-		30	1.75
son. A superior			
variety, large, light			
colored heads, leaves	10	40	~ -
crumpled	10	30	75
Paris White Cos. One of the finest			
Black Seeded Tennisball varieties for summer			
use; the long narrow			
leaves should be tied up for a few days to facilitate blanching	10	30	75
Wonderful. A large solid cabbage headed variety. Very crisp and tender	10	50	1.75

#### MARTYNIA

OZ. \$0.10 \$0.30 Martynia Proboscidea. The green seed-pods make excellent pickles .

#### MUSKMELON

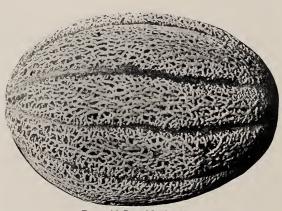
MELON MUSCADE

Melon Muscatel

Cantalupen

Culture.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds in a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor. One out to 75 hills, 2 pounds to an acre.

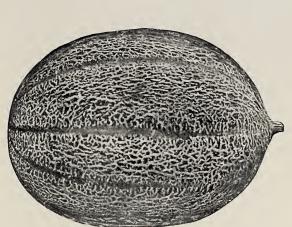
Christiana. One of the	DIE	0.7	1/+5
finest orange sorts;		oz.	
round; very sweet .	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
EMERALD GEM.			
Small, extra early;			
smooth ribbed, dark			
green skin and orange			
flesh	10	20	50
Hackensack, Extra			
Early. Ripens 10			
days earlier than the			
Hackensack	10	20	50
Honey Dew. It is per-			
fectly round, the skin			
smooth and light cream			
in color. It should be			
started very early as it			
takes a long time to			
mature. A long keeper.	10	25	75
Long Vollow Conto	10	23	13
Long Yellow Canta-			
loupe. Yellow			
flesh; well adapted for			<b>#</b> 0
the North	10	20	50



Emerald Gem Muskmelon

Page Twenty-eight

#### MUSKMELONS—Continued



Osage or Miller's Cream Muskmelon

	PKT.	oz.	1/4 LB.
Miller's Cream Nut-			
meg Melon. The			
finest flavored melon			
in cultivation, and			
the best melon			
grown for the market			
gardener. The flesh			
is of a rich salmon			
color	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
Osage. Green fleshed;	,		
very sweet; early			
and prolific; one of			
the best	10	20	50
Paul Rose. A fine	10		
netted melon, oval;			
salmon meated;			
good shipper .	10	20	50
ROCKY FORD, or	10	20	50
IMPROVED NET-			
TED GEM. Oval;			
•			
one of the best early;	10	20	50
green flesh	10	20	50

Skillman's Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep	ркт. \$0.10		1/4 LB.
green, sweet  Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop	<i>5</i> 0.10	20	
Benders' Surprise. Early; with rich orange flesh of good quality .	10	20	50
White Japan. Early with light green flesh and white skin	10	20	50

Rocky Ford Melon

#### WATERMELONS

MELON D'EAU Zandia Wasser-Melone

Culture.—Treat the same as Muskmelon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety. One ounce to 25 hills.

Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	7.		\$0.10		\$0.40
COLE'S EARLY. Medium size, red flesh, green skin.			10	15	40
Cuban Queen. A large mottled-green, round variety; red fleshed,	solid;	fine			
quality			10	15	40
Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed .			10	15	40
KLECKLEY SWEET. Fine grained, large fruit, of excellent flavor			10	15	40

Page Twenty-nine

#### WATERMELONS—Continued



#### Watermelons

	PKT.	oz.	1/4 LB.
Hungarian Honey. One of the best and earliest for northern climates	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40
Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper	10	15	40
Kentucky Wonder. Oblong in shape, skin dark green, flesh a beautiful scarlet			
color; crisp, rich and sugary flavor; always firm, very solid, and never			
mealy; average weight of forty to sixty pounds	10	15	40
Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	10	15	40
Phinney's Early. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	15	40
Peerless or Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	15	40
Sweet Heart. Very early; one of the best	10	15	40
Vick's Early. Very early; long, smooth, with bright pink flesh; fine flavor .	10	15	40

#### **MUSTARD**

For early salad, sow thickly on a gentle hotbed in February and March, and for general crop, at intervals during spring, on very fine soil, in rows six inches apart; it should be cut when about one inch high.

	PKT.	oz.	1/4 LB.
Black. The seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.30
White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	10	15	30

#### **MUSHROOM SPAWN**

Mushrooms can be successfully and profitably grown during the winter and spring months on greenhouse benches among other plants, in frames, under greenhouse benches, as well as in the open fields or in cellars or outhouses. They are the most profitable crop for the outlay that can be grown, the American market being the best in the world for this delicious and healthful food.

Mushroom Spawn, I	English.	Best mil	l rack.	This o	quality c	an alway	s be re-	
lied on								Per Brick 40 c.

#### OKRA OR GUMBO

One of the most wholesome vegetables. The pods, when young, of themselves make a fine soup or may be used with other vegetables. They are also pickled. After ground is warm and dry, plant seed thickly in drills 3 feet apart, thinning the young plants to 1 foot apart.

			PKT.	oz.	1/4 LB.
Dwarf Green. Productive and excellent			. \$0.10	¢∩ 15	QO 25
Dwarf Green. Froductive and excellent			. \$0.10	p0.15	ØU.J J
Tall Green. Later than the Dwarf .			10	1.5	25
Tan Green. Later than the Dwarf .	c	•	. 10	13	33

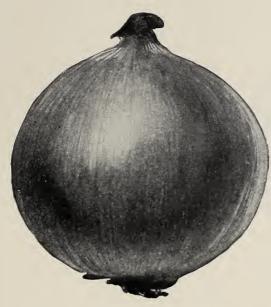
# ONION

OIGNON

Cebolla

Zwichel

Culture.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. Five to six pounds to the acre.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

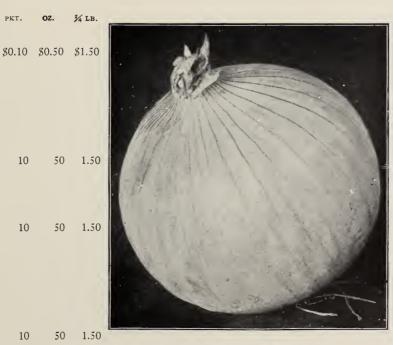
Southport Yellow Globe Onion. Similar to the Danvers Yellow Globe excepting much larger	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
in size. Very desirable .	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50
Early Red Globe. Earliest of the Red Onions. Good size, mild flavor .	10	50	1.50
Early Large Red Wethers-			
<b>field.</b> The best for			
general crop; flat in shape	10	50	1.50

Extra Early Red Flat.

Early close grained and a good keeper.

YELLOW GLOBE
DANVERS. An
early round variety
very small neck,
large yielder, and
good keeper; mild
in flavor, and uniform in size

White Portugal, or Silver Skin. A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, very desirable for family use; highly esteemed for pickling when young . . .



Southport White Globe

# ONIONS—Continued

PKT. OZ. 1/4 LB.

\$0.10 \$0.50 \$1.50



Southport Red Globe Onion

The Prize - taker. The American grown Prize-taker Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw color; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from four to five and a half pounds each. It ripens up hard and fine, and pre-sents the handsomest possible appearance, the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor

Yellow Danvers. Similar to Yellow Globe Danvers, but being flatinstead of round, early, a good yielder, light yellow skin with fine grained mild white flesh

10 50 1.50

10 50 1.50

#### PARSLEY

PERSIL

Perijil

Petersilie

Culture.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. Ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Champion Moss. PKT. OZ. 1/4 LB.

An English variety;
very fine, mossy
curled . . \$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.50

Fern Leaved. Very
ornamental, mossy
curled sort for
table decoration 10 20 50

Plain Leaf. A flat leaf variety of dark green color, fine for

flavoring Page Thirty-two 10

20

50

Moss Curled Parsley

# **ONION SETS**

Culture.—Onion Sets should be planted near the surface as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They produce a very early and profitable crop.



Red, White and Yellow Bottom Onion Sets



**Top Onion Sets** 



Yellow Multiplier Onion Sets



Egyptian or Perennial Onion Sets

Top Onion Sets Red Onion Sets Yellow Onion Sets White Onion Sets Potato Onion Sets Japanese Onion Sets Shallots

MARKET PRICE





PREMIUM GEMS

# THOMAS W. EMERSON COMPANY

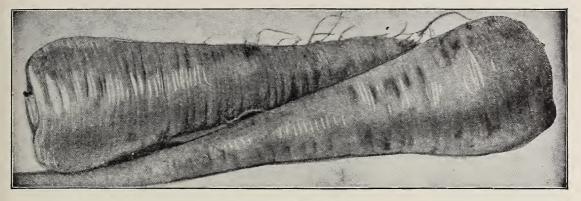
### **PARSNIP**

PONAIS

Chirijia

Pastinake

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds. One ounce to 200 feet of drill, 5 pounds to one acre.



#### Hollow Crown Parsnips

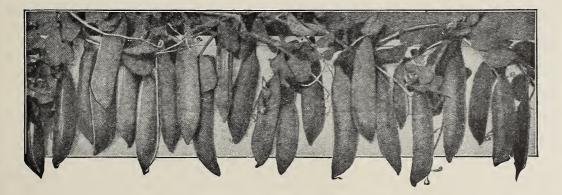
			PKT.	oz.	LB.
Guernsey. The finest variety; of excellent flavor; smooth, fine grained			\$0.10	\$0.25	\$1.25
Student. An improved English sort; suitable for shallower soils.			10	25	1.25
HOLLOW CROWN. One of the best grown for table or stock .			10	25	1.25
Long, Smooth White. The variety most in use; straight, smooth	and	hand-			
some			10	25	1.25

### PEAS

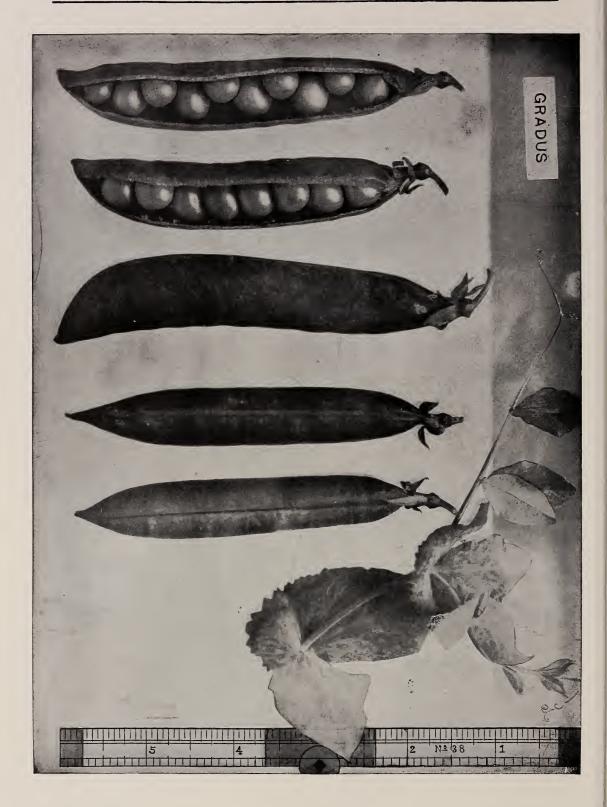
Pois

Chicharos o Guisantes

Erbsen



Culture.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not overrich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the Maud S. Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (Bruchus Pisi). This



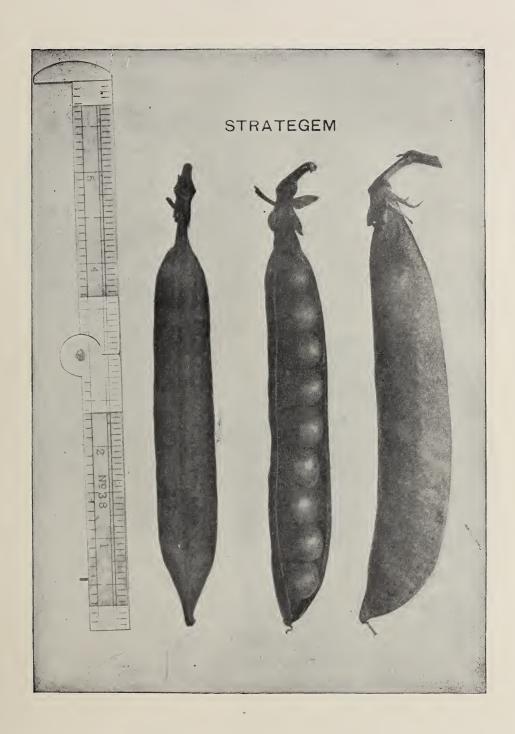
# PEAS—Continued

insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvae, as soon as hatched make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble. One quart to 100 feet of drill, 2 or 3 bushels to the acre.

## **EXTRA EARLY**

Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; very productive. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	\$0.30	2 LBS. \$0.50	8 LBS. \$1.70
American Wonder. A remarkable variety of the finest quality; wonderfully			
productive and of dwarf habit, scarcely exceeding 12 inches in height.  GRADUS. 'The largest podded first early wrinkled pea. The pods are almost as large	35	65	2.40
as those of Telephone, and are fit to pick about two days later than Alaska.			
Height 36 inches	40	75	2.80
Nott's Excelsior. Robust and vigorous in growth. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods with more peas			
than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the			
ends like American Wonder. Height 14 inches	35	65	2.40
<b>Premium Gem.</b> A very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem Type, on which it is a great improvement. Height 14 inches	35	65	2.40
LITTLE MARVEL. A remarkable, choice, early, wrinkled pea; height, 15 inches.		03	2.10
Superior to Nott's Excelsior. Pods blunt end	35	65	2.40
<b>SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR.</b> A great improvement on the Nott's Excelsior, earlier, pods and peas larger, growing about the same height but giving a much larger			
yield, a very profitable pea to raise (see page 38). Height 15 inches	40	75	2.80
Thos. Laxton. The only rival to the famous Gradus,—as a long podded, extreme			2.00
early wrinkled pea,—and in some respects even better. Height 36 inches	40	75	2.80
Laxtonian. An excellent early wrinkled pea of dark green color, very robust in habit, with well filled pods of large peas.	50	90	3.20
World's Record. A very early, large-podded pea. A great improvement on the Gradu			
as it is much more prolific	. 40	) 75	2.80
MEDIUM EARLY			
ALDERMAN. A large podded Pea of delicious flavor. Height 4 feet	\$0.40 \$	0.70 \$	
Advancer, McLean's. This variety takes the lead as a second early market			
pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together; a green wrinkled mar-	35	65	2 40
row. Our stock of Advancers cannot be excelled for purity. Height 2 feet.	33	03	2.10
Bliss' Everbearing. A favorite for general use; branches considerably if not	3.5	65	2.40
too thickly planted; large well-filled pods. Height 30 inches Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone. A most desirable pea on account of the			
large size, beautiful shape and fine quality of the pods. Season medium. Seed			
green, wrinkled; height 18 to 20 inches	40	75	2.80
<b>Dwarf Defiance.</b> A valuable addition to the list of Half Dwarf large podded peas, much superior to the well-known Stratagem, bearing long, straight,			
handsome pods, well-filled with large Peas of delicious flavor and highest	2 5	<b>(</b> •	2.40
quality. Height 24 inches.	35	65	2.40
Emerson's Dwarf Champion. This Pea gives universal satisfaction, very productive, large peas of fine flavor. Height 2 feet	35	65	2.40





# PEAS — Continued

### MAIN CROP

Adminal Dayson III. by 21 feet follows are and and sich dark areas and	LB.	2 LBS.	8 LBS.
Admiral Dewey. Height 3½ feet; foliage, vine and pod rich dark green, pods very large; quality excellent	\$0.35	\$0.65	\$2.40
Carter's Telephone. Introduced a few years since, and has been quite popular;			
a strong grower; branches considerably, and bears remarkably long pods.			
Height 5 feet	40	70	2.50
Carter's Stratagem. A most remarkable variety, and will unquestionably take the lead for medium and late uses. Its pods are about double the length of other varieties in its class, besides being well filled, and with re-			
markably large peas, and these of the richest flavor. Height 2 feet (see page 39)	35	65	2.40
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties; quality			
unsurpassed by any other pea; pods medium; peas large. Height 5 feet .	35	65	2.40
White Marrowfat. A favorite marrow sort. Height 2½ feet	25	45	1.70
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field pea; hardy and productive. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	25	45	1.70
Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf, wrinkled marrow; good pods; peas			
large; flavor excellent. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	35	65	2.40
Dwarf Sugar. (Edible pods.) A French variety; early and of good quality .	40	70	2.50
<b>Tall Sugar.</b> (Edible pods.) Can be used either shelled or cooked in the pods, which, when young, are very tender and sweet	40	70	2.50

# PEPPER

PIMENT

Pimiento

Pfeffer

Culture.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants.



**Bull Nose Giant Pepper** 

	PKT.	oz.
Squash. The best	PKI.	OZ.
pickling pepper; to-		
mato-shaped; med-		
ium size; thick skin.	\$0.10	\$0.40
BELL, OR BULL		
NOSE. Nearly four		
inches long and		
three in diameter;		
very fine	10	40
Sweet Mountain, or		
Mammoth. Simi-		
lar to the Bell, but	10	40
larger	10	40
Long Red Cayenne.		
Long, slender and	10	40
very pungent .	10	40
Red Chili. The best		
for Pepper-sauce;		
small, narrow pods not over 2 inches in		
length	10	40
~		
Red Cherry. Small,		
round, smooth,		
glossy, scarlet fruit.	10	40
Italian (Sweet). Very		
mild in flavor, used		
mostly in green state	10	40
Chinese Giant. An		
enormous fruiting		
variety; very thick		
flesh; mild and sweet	10	50

# SEED POTATOES

All Varieties at Market Price

# **PUMPKIN**

POTIRON

Calabaza

Grose Kurbis



Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

Culture.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines. One quart for 300 hills.

Mammoth. The	PKT.	oz.	1/4 LB.
largest sort	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
Connecticut Field.			
The common large			
yellow pumpkin; ex-			
cellent for stock	10	15	40
SWEET OR SUGAR.			
Excellent for baking			
and for pies. Fine			
grain, good keeper .	10	15	40
Cheese. Very pro-			
ductive; grown for			
both stock and cook-			
ing	10	15	40

### **RADISH**

RADIES ET RAVE

Rabanos y Rabanitos

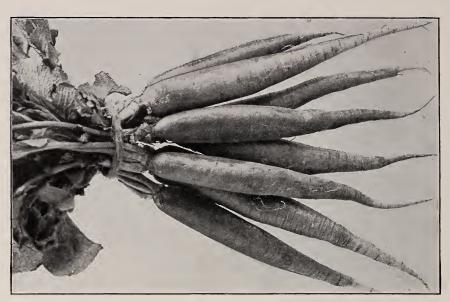
Radies und Rettig

Culture.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 8 pounds for one acre.

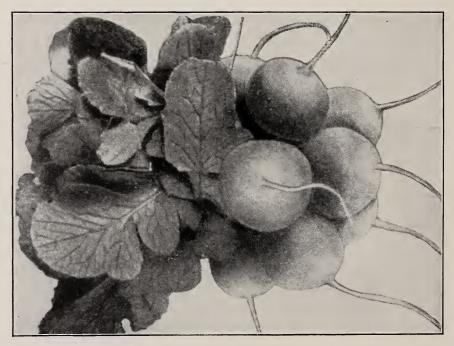
California White Mammoth. A very large white winter	PKT.	oz.	LB.
variety	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$1.00
FRENCH BREAK- FAST. Pink and white; early; fine for forcing.	10	20	1.00
SCARLET TURNIP. Very early, round, rich, scarlet, small top; one of the best; fine for forcing.	10	20	1.00
Scarlet Globe. Of distinct shape, brilliant color, crisp and white; excellent for forcing	10	20	1.00



Early Scarlet Globe Radishes



Long Scarlet Radishes



White Tip Radishes

# RADISH—Continued

	PKT.	OZ. LB.
Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long, crisp; for frames or open ground .	\$0.10	\$0.20 \$1.00
Olive-Shaped Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	10	20 1.00
Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	20 1.00
Scarlet-Turnip White Tipped. Very early; for frames or outdoors	10	20 1.00
White Turnip Very early; flesh and skin white; of mild flavor; excellent for		
summer use or forcing	10	20 1.00
Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well .		20 1.00
Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter; skin black, roots globe-shaped .	10	20 1.00
Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	10	20 1.00
Giant White Stutgart. A quick growing mammoth white radish; excellent		
for fall or winter	10	20 1.00
White Strasburg. Roots pure white, oblong and mild flavor.	10	20 1.00
Icicle. From 3 to 4 inches long; a very clear white	10	20 1.00
RHUBARB		
	PKT.	02. ½ LB.
Linnaeus. 'I ne earliest and best for garden use	\$0.10	\$0.30 \$1.00

Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops . 10 30 1.00



Salsify

# SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

SALSIFIS Ostion Vegetal Raserwurzel

Culture.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster. One ounce to 60 feet drill.

White French.	Long	white	roots				\$0.25	
MAMMOTH S.					•			
smooth, fine gra	ained,	double	e the size	of the	long			
white						10	25	75

# **SPINACH**

Culture.—For summer use sow early in the spring, in drills eight inches to one foot apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Select rich soil and manure very liberally. A succession may be obtained by sowing at intervals of two weeks through the season. For every early spring use, sow in August. The plants are sometimes protected through the winter by a thick covering of straw. Spinach is used principally as greens for boiling, and is very highly esteemed for this purpose.

		PKT.	oz.	LB.
Bloom	msdale Savoy-			
Le	aved. Thick,			
suc	cculent leaves,			
writ	nkled; very pro-			
duc	ctive and hardy .	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40
Long	Standing. Un-			
	passed in quality,			
beir	ng slow to run to			
	d	10	15	40
	V ZEALAND.			
	oduces an abun-			
	nt supply of ex-			
	lent greens all	10	20	1 00
	nmer .	10	20	1.00
	UND THICK			
	AF. The best			
	early spring or			
	sowing; leaves	10	15	40
	oria. A new sort	10	13	40
	ich is quick to ma-			
	e, and forms a very		•	
	ge, exceedingly			
	ck leaf, which is			
	newhat savoyed in			
	center .	10	15	40
King of Denmark. A heavy, dark green sort, very slow in going				
lent quality		10	15	75
Princess Juliana. A very heavy, dark green sort, slow in going to	seed, and holds its			
substance in cooking better than any other variety of spinach		10	15	75
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				

# **SQUASH**

Courge

Calabaza

Splise Kurbis

Culture.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart. Bush sorts, one ounce to 50 hills. Bush varieties, five to six pounds, and running varieties, 3 to 4 pounds, in hills, for an acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	⅓ LB.	
American Turban.				
Orange yellow flesh,				
of good flavor .	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	
Bay State. With				
hard blue shell, for				
fall and winter .	10	20	60	Market No. 1997 April 1997
Boston Marrow.				
Oval, bright orange;				
flesh yellow and fine	10	20	60	
DELICIOUS WIN-				
TER. Green skin,				
orange flesh; very				
fine-grained, sweet				
and dry; excellent				
for pies .	10	20	60	
Essex Hybrid. A	10	20	60	
good fall and winter				
good fall allu willter				Improved Hubbard Causel

Improved Hubbard Squash

flavor Page Forty-four

of excellent

10

20

60

sort;

# THOMAS W. EMERSON COMPANY

# SQUASH—Continued

	PET.	oz.	1/4 LE.
Golden Hubbard. The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning			
to deep salmon-red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard Squash	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
HUBBARD IMPROVED. Well known and liked for late use; of superior			
quality	10	20	60
<b>Hubbard Warted.</b> A Hubbard Squash, large, blackish green, hard as wood, with warty knobs all over it; satisfies even the inexperienced observer that			
it is the best of its class, rich in quality, a keeper and thick-fleshed—such as will sell at sight	10	20	60
Blue Hubbard. A type of the Hubbard with blue skin; good keeper of delicious flavor	10	25	90
Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush .	10	20	60
Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	20	60
Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early, and of most delicate flavor;			
suitable for fall or winter	10	20	60



Yello	w Busl	1
Scallo	p Squa	sh

White Bush Scallop Squash

Golden Summer Crookneck Squash

Summer Crookneck. Yellow frui	t; distinct; be	st for sum:	mer			\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK	. Double the	size of th	e above	. Frui	t 15			
to 18 inches long				•		10	20	60
White Scallop Bush. A good earl	y shipping var	iety .				10	20	60
Winter Crookneck. Good keeper,	, with yellow sl	kin .				10	20	60
Mammoth Chili. Grows to an e	normous size;	rich oran	ge-yello	w skin	and			
flesh			•			10	20	60
Warren. An improved Essex Hybr	rid of a rich or	ange color				10	20	60
Vegetable Marrow. A favorite En	nglish sort, dist	inct, flesh	white	•	•	10	20	60
Cocozelle. A dark green variety with	stripes of a deep	per shade .V	Very smo	oth	•	10	20	60
TOBACCO							ркт.	oz.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety generally grown in New England

\$0.10 \$0.75

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### **TOMATO**

TOMATE

Tomate

Liebesapfel

Culture.—Sow in a hotbed, greenhouse, or window in a sitting room, where night temperature is not less than 60 degrees, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May, in this latitude, the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. One ounce for 1,500 plants; one-quarter pound (to transplant) for an acre.



Livingston's Beauty

Acme. One of the earliest and handsomest varieties ever introduced. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
and a great bearer	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
Bonnie Best. As early as the earliest; very productive	10	40	1.25
Chalks Early Jewell. Very early; bright scarlet, hardy and solid	10	40	1.25
John Baer. Early; bright scarlet, large and fleshy	10	40	1.25

# TOMATO—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	1/4 LB.
<b>Dwarf Champion.</b> In form, color and size this tomato resembles the Acmevery smooth and symmetrical in shape, ripening close around the stem. It is very productive, many stalks having the fruit crowded closely together			
on the branches	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.75
Livingston's Favorite. A large, smooth, perfect-shaped tomato, of a dark red color; does not rot or crack, and ripens evenly; very prolific; good flavor; flesh solid, and is very early	10	40	1.25
Livingston's Beauty. Ripens quite evenly; solid, fine flavored and very			
smooth	10	40	1.25
Livingston's Perfection. As early as Canada Victor; of a blood-red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes.	10	40	1.05
For canning purposes it is the best	10	40	1.25
Dwarf Stone Tomato. Largest fruited of the earliest Dwarf Tomatoes, bright scarlet, very firm and solid.	10	40	1.25
New Stone. Large, smooth, solid scarlet; highly recommended; the best main			
crop	10	40	1.25
Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	10	60	2.00
Pear Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	10	60	2.00
Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles .	10	60	2.00
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry. (Physalis Alkekengi.) The fruit grows in a husk and will keep all winter. It has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor. It is			
much used for preserving, also for sauce	10	60	2.00
Trophy. Very solid; standard late; fine canner; dark scarlet	10	40	1.25
Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	10	60	2.00
SPARKS' EARLIANA. The earliest and most prolific large tomato; color a beautiful red: handsome, uniform, remarkably solid and productive	10	40	1.25

# **TURNIP**

NAVET

Nabo

Ruben

Culture.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Imp. American and Laing's Early Swede should be sown from any time in July to first of August, but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

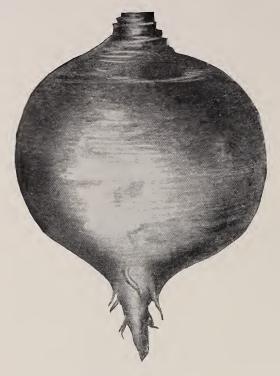


Purple Top Strap-Leaf

oz.	1/4 LB.
0.20	\$0.50
20	50
15	35
13	33
15	35
	0.5
15	35
15	35

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# TURNIP—Continued



Y e 1 1 o w Aberdeen. Hardy, productive	PKT.	oz.	,,
and keeps well.	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35
Golden Ball. Very hand- some; keeps fairly well	10	15	35
White Strap - Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort .	10	15	35
White French. Very productive and a fine keeper.	10	15	35
Yellow Stone, or Globe. Medium size, flesh yellow; fine for fall use.	10	15	35
German Sweet.  Flesh white; excellent flavor, very firm and sweet.	10	15	35
White Rock. Very productive; good keeper.	10		
Macomber. White Swede. A fine grained variety with a firm white flesh, very sweet and tender, of excellent			
keeping qualities .	10	20	50

American Purple Top Turnip

# RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP

	PKT.	oz.	¼ LB.				
Laing's Early Swede. Yellow flesh; globe shape; excellent flavor	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40				
Shamrock. Yellow flesh; solid as a rock; remarkably fine flavor when cooked;	10	15	10				
neck short and a very heavy cropper; one of the best	10	15	40				
Carter's Imperial Swede. An imported variety; enormously productive and of excellent quality; yellow flesh	10	15	40				
IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Yellow flesh; good flavor; suitable for table or stock	10	15	40				
TIEDD CEEDC							

#### HERB SEEDS

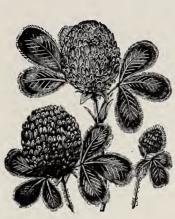
							,					
										PKT.	oz.	LB,
Anise .	c	0								\$0.10	\$0.20	
Borage		o		,						10	25	
Basil .										10	25	
Caraway	e	0						۰		10	. 15	
Catnip	٠	٠								10	1.00	
Dill .		,			,					10	25	
Horehound		٠			,					10	50	
Lavender						•				10	50	
Rue .										10	65	
Saffron										10	40	
Sage .										10	45	
Sweet Fenne	1	,	,		•					10	25	
Sweet Marjo	ram				U					10	25	
Summer Sav					e					10	25	
Thyme										10	50	
Sorrel (French	ch)			•		•		,	,	10	25	

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## GRASS SEEDS

#### Market Price







Timothy

Red Clover

Red Top

**Timothy or Herds Grass.** As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass being greatly relished by all kinds of stock—weight per bushel, 45 pounds.

Fancy Recleaned Red Top. A valuable addition to sow with clover or Timothy, forming a very close sward for pasturage, also used for lawns—weight per bushel, about 32 pounds.

Chaff Red Top. The same as above, but being in a chaff state—weight, 10 pounds per bushel.

Chaff Rhode Island Bent. Resembles Red Top, but being shorter makes a very fine, close turf; very useful for lawns—weight, 10 pounds per bushel.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Sown on well drained land it is a most valuable pasture grass. Being very hardy, it withstands both heat and cold; also used for lawns—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.

Orchard Grass. A very desirable pasture grass, also producing large crops of hay, succeeding well in shady places—weight per bushel, 14 pounds.

English Perennial Rye Grass. Well adapted for cool, moist locations, producing a grass which is relished by all kinds of stock; hardy, and maintaining a bright green appearance throughout the season—weight, 24 pounds per bushel.

Italian Rye Grass. Different from the English Rye Grass, being larger and coarser in growth and being an annual, it only lasts one year—weight per bushel, 18 pounds.

**Tall Oat Grass.** Especially adapted for dry, light soils, making a grass very valuable for pasturage—weight per bushel, 12 pounds.

**Meadow Fescue.** As its name implies, especially suitable for meadow land, making a very fine pasture grass—weight per bushel, 15 pounds.

**Tall Fescue.** Very early, should form a part of all pasture mixtures on wet or heavy soil—weight per bushel, 15 pounds.

**Hard Fescue.** A very hardy grass, valuable for dry land and sandy soils, splendid for pastures of poor land—weight per bushel, 14 pounds.

Red or Creeping Fescue. A creeping rooted variety, suitable for dry, sandy soils, thriving on gravelly banks or exposed hillsides.

**Chewings, New Zealand Fescue.** One of the best grasses for golf links. Very hardy—weight 25 pounds per bushel.

**Creeping Bent.** The finest commercial grass for putting greens and lawns producing a beautiful, dense, soft, velvety turf so much desired.

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# **GRASS SEEDS—Continued**

#### **Market Price**

- Wood Meadow. Suitable both for pastures and shaded lawns, thriving well under trees and in the shade—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.
- Crested Dog's Tail. A very hardy grass, forming a compact and lasting turf, roots deeply and withstands dry weather—weight per bushel, 28 pounds.
- Sweet Vernal. Used in mixtures for both lawn and hay land, giving a sweet odor to the grass when cut—weight, 11 pounds per bushel.
- Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. A splendid grass for moist lands or meadows, making a very nutritious hay—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.
- Meadow Foxtail. One of the best grasses for permanent pastures; early and of rapid growth—weight per bushel, 8 pounds.
- Crimson Clover. An annual variety giving large crops of green forage, or if cut while in bloom will make excellent hay; it also improves poor and worn out lands.
- Red Clover. This is used a great deal for restoring the fertility to poor and wasted soils; also if cut when in bloom will make excellent hay, being relished by all kinds of stock.
- Mammoth Red Clover Almost the same as the preceding one except that the flower and stem are darker, coarser and taller, and not so quick to mature.
- Alsike Clover. One of the hardiest varieties known, does not winter kill, doing well on moist land, making an excellent hay, although not so tall as the red clover; it is finer and more leafy.
- White Dutch Clover. A low growing clover with small round, white heads; it will stand close cutting as it grows very rapidly; very pretty for lawns.
- White Sweet Clover. Grown for bees, hay and green forage, also valuable as a pasture plant and soil fertilizer; larger and coarser than Alfalfa; as it is a biennial it will not last over two years. Sweet Clover should be cut for hay just before it commences to bloom, otherwise it will be very hard and woody; two and three crops a year can be cut; as it is very tall growing, the yield of green forage is tremendous.

# ALFALFA Market Price

The growing of Alfalfa in New England is no longer an experiment. It is an established fact that three crops a year can be cut from land sown to Alfalfa, and being a perennial it lasts for many years.

As a fertilizing and land enriching crop it is unequalled. It makes excellent feed and stands in a class by itself. Cows, if fed with Alfalfa Feed, will produce more cream than by any other feed given them. Hogs thrive and get fat on it. Alfalfa feed is especially suitable winter food for hens and is a fine egg producer.

Alfalfa will stand more drought than any other variety of clover. A good, rich, well-drained piece of land thoroughly prepared and free from weeds is necessary for Alfalfa; the land must also be well sweetened, but if inclined to be sour put on a good dressing of fine ground lime and work it well into the soil before seeding.

Above all use good seed and you will have one of the best investments on your farms.

Seed required to plant one acre is 20 pounds.

We recommend our Hardy Northwestern Alfalfa. Ask for Emerson's & Brand.

### GRASS SEEDS



Emerson's Special Mixed Lawn Grass Seed. A superior mixture for lawns, tennis courts, etc. Weighs about 32 pounds per measured bushel. Other lawn mixtures do not average over 16 pounds to the bushel. That the "Emerson" is the finest mixture of Lawn Grass Seed ever offered, the immense quantity we annually sell is the best proof we can offer. It is the best lawn seed for our American climate and is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained, it is the result of several years' careful experimenting, and as we now offer it, the mixture is unequalled, as we use in this mixture only the pure clean seeds of the different varieties of grasses. The quantity required for making new lawns is two bushels per acre. For a plot 20 by 30. or 600 square feet, 2 pounds are required.

**Preparing the Soil.** Plow or spade deep two or three weeks before seeding time. Then put on a heavy dressing of rotted manure and harrow it in. Work the surface again with drag or weeder to level and pulverize it thoroughly, and then roll it. Per pound, 60c.; 2-pound bags, \$1.20; 4-pound bags, \$2.40.

Emerson's Shady Lawn Seed. This mixture is made up of those grasses adapted for growing in the shade, under trees, etc.	60
Emerson's Gem Lawn Grass Seed. For those customers desiring a moderate-price lawn seed. While this seed does not contain the large varieties found in our special mixed, we believe it will give good satisfaction. Weight, 24 pounds to the bushel; 1 pound will sow 200 square feet. Put up in 1-pound cartons	50
Boston Lawn Grass Seed. A mixture of several varieties of grasses, weighing 20 pounds per measured bushel. Put up in 1-pound cartons	35

We also make up special mixtures of choice Grasses best adapted for lawns, banks, terraces and golf links, on both high and low land.

Our special mixture for

Banks and Terraces.	Made up of clear, pure seed					\$0.60
	, F, F	•	•	*	•	,

Golf Liuks. Made up of clear, pure seed according to mixture desire1 . \$0.60 \$0.75 1.00

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# SEED GRAINS, ETC. Market Price



Welcome Oats

Montana or Chevalier Barley. A very popular two-rowed barley, commanding a high price on account of its very plump kernels and fine appearance, having heads a little longer than the six-rowed varieties.

Bald or Beardless Barley. A new variety of barley different from the other kinds, being free from the troublesome beards, is sixrowed and very heavy, measured bushel weighing 60 pounds although sold at the standard

weight of 48 pounds; very quick growing and if cut at the proper time makes excellent hay; it will yield about 50 bushels to the acre if raised for grain.

White Swedish Oats. Very productive, the grain is very large, handsome, plump and full, with a very fine, white, close fitting husk, stolling very heavily, with straight straw, standing four to five feet high.

Welcome Oats. A good yielder and very hardy, with very little rust, and is sure to give good satisfaction.

**Spring Rye.** Distinct from winter rye; grain of finer quality and more productive; can be grown successfully in any latitude.

White Winter Wheat (Beardless). This, being grown in Northern New York state, is more desirable for growing in this locality; very strong and vigorous.

Northwestern Spring Wheat (Beardless). The heads are long, well filled with good, plump kernels with straw of medium height; strong and wiry.

Flax Seed. Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frosts; a fair quantity of seed per acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown.

Japanese Buckwheat. This buckwheat is entirely distinct from all other varieties, the kernels being at least double the size of any other variety; the straw is heavier, branches more and does not need to be planted so thickly as other kinds; on account of its earliness it can be grown farther north than any other variety.

Silver Hull Buckwheat. Although not as large as the Japanese it is early and remains in bloom a long while, making it an excellent variety for bees; of a light gray color with a very fine husk.

Canada Field Peas. An old variety too well known to need any description, used both as a forage plant and in the making of soups.

Scotch Green Field Peas. Grown largely for early green forage; foliage is more rank and abundant than the Canada Peas.

Sand Winter or Hairy Vetch. Sown in fall, usually mixed with winter rye or wheat for support; should be cut as soon as the bloom appears; excellent for milch cows. Sown at the rate of 30-50 pounds per acre.

Spring Vetch. Used for the same purpose as the winter vetch, but is not so hardy and will not thrive on poor soil; sown with oats about a bushel to the acre should be used.

# Emerson's E Brand Choice Rosen Winter Rye

The story of this wonderful grain with its rapid development and the great wealth which it has brought

to the farmers of this country reads almost like fiction.

Back in 1909, Mr. Rosen, a student from Russia at the Michigan Agricultural College, provided the Back in 1909, Mr. Rosen, a student from Russia at the Michigan Agricultural College, provided the College Plant Breeding Specialist with an envelope of a certain strain of Russian Rye. This small sample produced a crop that showed remarkable superiority. The succeeding crops so successfully carried out the promise of the first that the rye was named Rosen Rye, and widely distributed through the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. This Rosen Rye is now known and used in every state in the Union. For several years it has taken the prize at the Grain Show at Chicago.

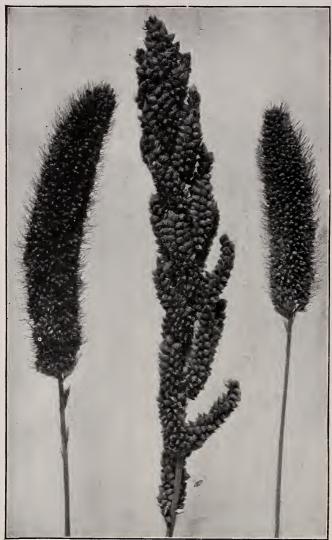
Recognizing the grand qualities of this grain, we immediately secured a stock of this seed and have as yet to find a customer who is not fully as enthused over it as we are. Our \times Brand represents the highest standard both in quality and productiveness. A bushel of this rye is worth a bushel and a quarter of the average seed thus giving to the farmer a full value for money expended.

average seed, thus giving to the farmer a full value for money expended.



Heads of White Hulless Barley

# MILLETS Market Price



Japanese Millet (Crus Galli). This grand, new Millet was imported from Japan by Professor Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This grass has greatly surpassed Hungarian and German Millet in size and vigor of stock and yield of grain. It has enormous cropping qualities, surpassing Field Corn. The fodder is readily eaten by cattle and horses. The seed itself is equal in value to Corn meal for milk production and is excellent for poultry. The reports which we get from farmers who have used this the past season point to a large use of this seed for fodder purposes. We highly recommend it to all. At market price.

#### AMERICAN MILLET

Common Millet (Panicum miliaceum). Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks, and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 20. Fifty pounds per bushel. At market price.

# GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET

German or Golden Millet. An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance. At market price.

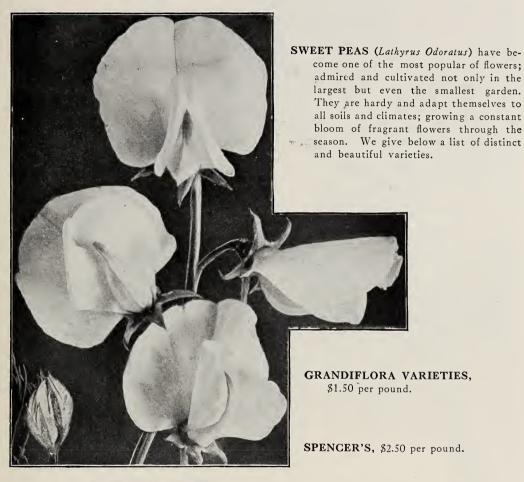
#### HUNGARIAN

Hungarian Grass (Panicum Germanicum). This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Forty-eight pounds per bushel. At market price.

Rape, Dwarf Essex. A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop; and when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which when once introduced becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate. At market price.

### SWEET PEAS

Culture.—Plant early in warm, rich soil, covering two inches; a very good way is to dig a trench six inches deep by eight inches wide, and sow two rows about six inches apart, putting in about twenty-five seeds to the foot; cover two inches. When the plants are seven or eight inches high, fill in the trench; this insures the plant against drought.



White Spencer Sweet Peas

#### WHITE AND VERY LIGHT SHADES

White.—Nora Unwin. Dorothy Eckford. Shasta. Emily Henderson. White Wonder. Mont Blanc. Sadie Burpee, W. S. Sadie Burpee, B. S. Blanche Burpee. The Bride. Alba Magnifica. Queen of England. Josephine White. White Snapdragon. Burpee's Earliest White. Mrs. Sankey.

Very Light Pink, almost White.—Modesty. Ramona. Sensation. Duchess of Sutherland. Countess of Aberdeen. Duchess of York. Lemon Queen. Delight. Fairy Queen. Alice Eckford. Countess of Shrewsbury. Snapdragon. Annie Stark. Delicata.

Pale Yellow or Primrose. Burpee's Primrose Spencer. The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Mrs. Eckford. Mrs. Collier. Mrs. R. F. Felton. Golden Gleam. Primrose. Earliest Sunbeam. Inconstancy. Queen Victoria.

Very Light Pink and Primrose.—Stella Morse. Marchioness of Cholmondeley. Golden Rose.

Mrs. H. K. Barnes. Sybil Eckford. Dora Breadmore. Lady M. Ormsley Gore. Coquette.

Elfreda. Sue Earl. Mrs. Fitzgerald. Lottie Hutchins. Florence Molyneaux. Lady Beaconsfield.

# SWEET PEAS — Continued



#### SHADES OF PINK

Light Pink (clear Pink).—Florence Morse
Spencer. Prima Donna. Katherine
Tracy. Agnes Eckford. Lady Aberdare. Royal Robe. Pink Pearl.
Blushing Beauty. California. Princess
Beatrice. Bridesmaid. Mrs. Gladstone.

Light Pink (Buff Pink).—Queen of Spain.
Countess of Lathom. Coral Gem.
Venus. Agnes Johnson. Gracie
Greenwood. Evening Star. Sunrise.

### Light Pink shaded and Deeper Pink .-

Countess Spencer. Enchantress. Glady's Unwin. Mrs. Alfred Watkins. Paradise. Lovely. Janet Scott. Dainty. Nymphaea. Hon. F. Bouverie. Eric Hinton. Eliza Eckford. Cecil Crier. Mrs. Knights Smith. Pink Friar. Speckled Beauty. Domino. Peach Blossom. Isa Eckford. Crown Princess of Prussia. Duchess of Westminster. Hettie Turner.

Rose Shades and Pink (Rose and very light Pink usually called Rose and White). — Apple Blossom. Earliest of all. Lady Skelmersdale. Crown Jewel. Blanche Ferry. Florence Fraser.

Little Dorritt. Dawn. Bride of Niagara. Painted Lady. Bronze King. (Deeper Rose and Pink.) Jeannie Gordan. Royal Rose. Triumph. Beacon. Emily Lynch. Duke of York. Empress of India. Tweedy Smith.

Orange Pink or Salmon Shades.—Orange Pink (Semi-hooded). Bolton's Pink.
Miss Willmott. Lady Mary Currie. Aurora. Oriental. Chancellor. Lady
Penzance. Orange and Pink open (form). Helen Lewis. Henry Eckford.
Evelyn Byatt. Gorgeous. Meteor. Orange Prince. Countess of Powis.
Coronet.

#### SHADES OF RED

Bright Red Crimson Scarlet (pure Red). — King Edward VII. Salopian. Mars. Firefly.
Brilliant. America (striped). Cardinal or Invincible Carmine. Invincible Scarlet. Ignea.
Daybreak (striped). Oregonia (striped). Invincible Scarlet Stripe. George Gordan, not a true
Red but more correctly reddish claret (approaching pure Scarlet). Queen Alexandra. Fadeless Scarlet Gem.

### SWEET PEAS — Continued



Spencer Sweet Peas

#### SHADES OF RED (Continued)

Cerise and Crimson.—Coccinea. Prince Edward of York. Hettie Green. Princess Victoria. Duchess of Edinburg. Dorothy Vick. Queen of the Isles. Rising Sun.

Rose Crimson (clear Crimson).—Prince of Wales. Majestic. Jessie Cuthbertson (striped). Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (striped). Mrs. Dugdale. Her Majesty. Splendor. Colonist. Gaiety (striped). Sunset (striped). Caprice (striped). Red Riding Hood. Salvation Lassie.

Rose Crimson (showing veins of deeper shade).—Geo. Herbert. John Ingman. E. J. Castle. Phyllis Unwin. Lord Rosebery. American Queen. Lord Kenyon. Ovid. Novelty. Miss Hunt. Adonis Fashion. Calypso. Oddity. Mikado (striped).

Lavender and Mauve Shades (light Lavender and Mauve). Mrs. Charles Foster. Frank Dolby. Lady Grisel Hamilton. Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr. Countess of Radnor. Lady Nina Balfour. Lady Cooper. New Countess. Celestial. Princess May. Juanita (striped). Striped Celestial. Creole.

Lavender and Mauve Picottee Edged.— Phenomenal. Lottie Eckford. Maid of Honour. Golden Gate. Butterfly. Captain Clark. Columbia (striped). Splendid Lilac.

Light Purple Mauve and Blue. Mrs. Walter Wright. Romolo Piazanni. Mrs. Charles Mander. A. J. Cook. Emily Eckford. Dorothy Tenant. Admiration. Gray Friar. Captivation. Fascination. Dolly Varden. Wawona (striped). Princess Louise. Violet Queen. Etna. The Queen. Vesuvius. Earl Cromer, rosy wine

### BLUE AND PURPLE SHADES

Bright Blue.—Helen Pierce. Flora Norton. Unique (striped). Mrs. H. C. Philbrick.

Light Blue and Purple.—Senator (striped). Princess of Wales (striped). Black. Black and Brown. Light Blue and Purple.

Purple Standard, blue wings.—Countess of Cadogan. David R. Williamson. Captain of the Blues. Imperial Blue. Madam Carnot.

Clear Purple. - Duke of Westminister. Waverly. Carmen Sylva.

#### VERY DARK SHADES

Clear Deep Maroon.—Othello. Black Knight. Black Michael. Stanley. Boreatton. Double Boreatton. Admiral Togo.

Claret Maroon .- Duke of Clarence. Purple Prince.

Deep Maroon and Violet.—Horace J. Wright. Shahzada. Duke of Sutherland. Monarch. Indigo King.

Violet and Indigo. - Lord Nelson. Navy Blue.



An Artistic Well Arranged Flower Border

# GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS

10 CENTS PER PACKAGE

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

AGERATUM. A half-hardy annual. Very useful for bedding.

Mexicanum. Large blue flowers. Mexicanum Album. White.

ALYSSUM. A well-known hardy annual. Much esteemed for edgings.

Alyssum Compactum. Small white flowers.

Alyssum Little Gem. Very dwarf.

AMARANTHUS. A stately and highly decorative annual.

Choice Mixed. All sorts in splendid mix-

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). Hardy per-ennials. The tall sorts are useful for massed beds, and the dwarf sorts splendidly adapted for borders.

Tall Mixed. Very choice varieties. Dwarf Mixed. Finest strains mixed.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Hardy perennials of easy culture. Suitable for herbaceous borders. Very free bloomers.

Finest Mixed, Single. Very choice mixed. Finest Mixed, Double. Best mixed sorts.

ASTER. A half-hardy annual. One of our most popular flowers; too well known to need any description.

Queen of the Market (early). Finest Mixed.

Crimson.

White. Blue.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Dwarf. A useful sort for bedding or pot culture.

Finest Mixed. A splendid mixture.

VICTORIA ASTER. Flowers of large size, very double, with beautifully curved petals. Splendid Mixed.

Ŵhite.

Pink.

Purple.

Crimson.

Page Fifty-eight

**SEMPLES BRANCHING.** A free-growing Aster of erect habit; one of the finest for cutting.

Finest Mixed. White. Rose Pink. Scarlet. Purple.

GIANT COMET. Large flowers, with long, wavy, twisted petals.

Finest Mixed. A mixture of the best varieties.

TRUFFANT'S PEONY, Flowered. A fine incurved Aster, very double, of globular form.

**Finest Mixed.** All the delicate as well as the brilliant colors in the mixture.

BALSAM. A showy and easily grown tender annual.

Double Camelia Flowered. Very choice mixed.

Finest Mixed.

**BALLOON VINE.** A rapid-growing annual climber with white blossoms.

Pure White.

**BELLIS PERENNIS (Daisy).** A favorite spring flowering perennial.

Double White. Purest white. Longfellow. Large rose flowers. Choice Mixed.

CACALIA (Tassel Flowers). Hardy annual with trusses of tassel like flowers.

Choice Mixed. A mixture of the best sorts.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). Hardy annual with large double flowers. Very free bloomer.

Prince of Orange. Deep orange. Meteor. Light golden yellow. Double Mixed.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. Very showy annual. Useful for cutting.

Finest Mixed. Mixture of all sorts.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells). Large bell shaped flowers, showy in mixed borders and shrubberies.

Double Mixed. Fine varieties of colors. Single Mixed. Very choice.

CANDYTUFT. Showy hardy annuals; useful for edgings and masses, very serviceable for cut flowers.

Finest Mixed. All sorts in splendid mixture.

Dark Crimson. Rich Crimson. Purple. Beautiful shade. White Rocket. Large White heads. Flesh Color. Very delicate. CANNA. Valuable for bedding, being very showy.

Finest Mixed. A very fine mixture.

CELOSIA or COXSCOMB. Showy annuals producing large, brilliant, comb-like heads.

Tall Mixed. Very fine. Dwarf Mixed. Finest mixed.

**CENTAUREA.** Very showy annuals; fine for cutting.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button). Finest mixed colors.

Moschatus (Sweet Sultan). Mixed; grand for bouquets.

EMPEROR WILLIAM. Double blue.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Showy hardy annual; desirable for seashore and mountain gardens.

Double Mixed. Annual varieties of all colors.

Single Mixed. Annual varieties in splendid mixture.

CLARKIA. Showy hardy annuals of easy cultivation; fine for beds or cutting.

**Finest Mixed.** Choice colors of double and single mixed.

COBEA. Well known climbing perennial of rapid growth; large purple blooms.

Scandens. Rapid grower; purple blooms.

COLEUS.

Tender Perennials. Splendid bedding plant of beautiful foliage.

Extra Choice Mixed. Seed from choicest varieties. Pkt. .25

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory). A useful and showy annual climber of easy culture.

Tall Mixed. All colors.

Dwarf Mixed. Fine for beds or borders.

COSMOS. One of our most beautiful fall flowers; should be sown in May.

Choice Mixed. Best sorts in mixture.

CYPRESS VINE. Very beautiful twining annual with star-like flowers.

White. Pure white; a great favorite. Choice Mixed. All colors.

DAHLIA. This popular flower can easily be raised from seed and flowered the same season.

Choice Mixed Doubles. All varieties. Fine Single Mixed. Splendid mixture.

**DELPHINUM (Larkspur).** The tall sorts are very pretty in shrubbery and the dwarfs are very effective for beds. Both annual and perennials are easily grown from seed.

Double Dwarfs. Fine mixed annual Double Tall. A very choice mixed.

**DIANTHUS** (**Pink**). These, although biennials, should be treated as annuals; excellent for small beds with great varieties of flowers.

Heddiwigi. Fine double mixed.

Heddiwigi. Choice single mixed.

Carnation Pink. Choice mixed.

Barbatus (Sweet William). Finest double mixed.

Barbatus (Sweet William). Fine single mixed.

**DOLICHOS LABLAB** (Hyacinth Bean). Rapid growing annual climber with white and purple flowers.

Mixed Colors. Very fine mixture.

**DIGITALIS** (Foxglove). A hardy plant of easy cultivation; fine for groups among shrubs.

Finest Mixed. Very good mixture.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA** (California Poppy). Hardy annual having delicate foliage and large poppy like flowers, beautiful for bedding.

Extra Fine Mixed. Tall varieties mixed.

GAILLARDIA. Very showy hardy plants; useful for beds and cut flowers; annual varieties.

Picta Single Mixed. Choice mixed colors. Lorenziana. Double mixed colors.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena). Showy annual with globe shaped everlasting flowers.

Finest Mixed. Very choice mixture.

GODETIA. Splendid hardy annuals with large mallow-like flowers; rapid growers, flowering very freely.

Finest Mixed. Very fine mixture.

GOURDS. Climbing annuals; useful for covering fences or slopes and bearing gourds of very interesting colors and shapes.

Fine Mixed Varieties. All sorts.

Named Sorts. Bottle, Dish-cloth, Eggshaped, Sugar Trough, etc.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). A free flowering hardy plant; very useful for cut flower work.

Elegans. White (annual).

Paniculata. White (perennial).

**HELIANTHUS** (Sunflower). Very useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders.

Mammoth Russian. Single very large. Globosus. Large double Yellow.

Finest Mixed. Good mixture.

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HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Flower).
Showy annual, useful as dried flowers for winter bouquets.

Double Finest Mixed. Very choice.

**HELIOTROPE.** Very fragrant perennial, excellent for bedding.

Finest Mixed. Good mixture.

HOLLYHOCK. Hardy biennials; should be lightly protected during winter.

Chater's Double Finest Mixed. Very choice.
Single Mixed. Choice mixed colors.

**HUMULUS LUPULUS (Hop).** Splendid annual climber; very ornamental.

Japonicus. Japanese Hop.

IPOMOEA (Convolvulus). Useful and showy annual climber of easy culture.

Bonna Nox (Evening Glory). Large blue flowers.

Coccinea (Star Ipomea). Scarlet.

LATHYRUS ODORATUS. See Sweet Peas.

LANTANA. Tender perennial, suitable for pots and bedding.

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Free flowering.

LOBELIA. Annual varieties; fine for bedding and hanging baskets.

Crystal Palace Variety. Dark blue of spreading growth.

Gracilis. The best for hanging baskets.

Fine Mixed. Choicest mixed sorts.

MARIGOLD (Tagestes). Well-known hardy annuals of easy cultivation.

African Double. Lemon color.
African Orange. Orange color.
African Mixed. All colors in mixture.
African Eldorado. Large flowers.
French Dwarf. Finest mixed.
French Tall. Finest mixed.

MATRICARIA (Feverfew). Half hardy perennial with large showy flowers.

Grandiflora Flore Pleno. Double White Eximia Golden Ball. Golden yellow flowers.

MAURANDYA. Greenhouse perennial climbers; unexcelled for vases, hanging baskets and trellis work.

Finest Mixed. A collection of purple, scarlet and white.

Page Sixty

MIGNONETTE (Reseda Odorata). A most popular fragrant annual.

Miles Spiral. Long spikes. Machet. Best for pot culture.

Parson's White. Splendid spikes of whitish flowers. Sweet Mignonette. The old favorite.

MIRABILIS (Four o'Clock). Half hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed.

Choicest Mixed. Good mixture.

Dwarf half-hardy perennials MYOSOTIS. bearing little star-shaped flowers.

Finest Mixed. Various shades of blue, rose and white. Palustris (True forget-me-nots). Bright blue.

NEMOPHILA. Free flowering hardy annuals; cup-shaped flowers of bright colors.

Finest Mixed. A splendid mixture.

PANSY. The finest blooms are to be obtained by sowing the seed in July or August, covering the plant during the winter.

Choice Mixed. A fine mixture.

Masterpiece. Ruffled petals; mixed colors. Pkt. .20 Trimardeau. Giant Pansies of rich color. Pkt. .20

POPPY (Papaver). A flower that is too wellknown to need any description.

Shirley Finest Mixed. Ranging from white and pink to crimson.

Mikado. Double fringed flowers; white striped with crimson. Oriental. Very early flowers; orange scarlet.

Iceland. Very choice mixed varieties. Fine Mixed. A collection of all sorts.

PETUNIAS. Very popular because of its easy cultivation, blooming from early summer to frost, a showy, free growing annual.

Finest Single Mixed. Choice Colors. Flowers of immense California Giant.

Double Mixed. Fine double flowers. Pkt. .25

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. One of our best annuals, easy of culture, making a beautiful display.

Grandiflora Finest Mixed. Very large flowers.

Finest Mixed. Splendid colors.

**PORTULACA.** A charming dwarf annual for light soils; free bloomers.

Extra Double Mixed. A good mixture. Extra Single Mixed. Very finest varieties.

PYRETHRUM. Half hardy perennials, dwarf plants, excellent for borders.

Golden Feather. Golden Yellow foliage. Hybridum.—(Perennial). Finest mixed.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean). Tender annuals. excellent for their beautiful foliage.

Finest Mixed. A mixture of all the choice varieties.

SALVIA. (Flowering Sage.) Splend of hardy or greenhouse perennials, very showy.

Salvia Splendens. Brilliant scarlet.

SALPIGLOSSIS. Half-hardy annual. Producing beautiful flowers of a tunnel-like shape, grand for cutting.

Large Flowering Mixed. Very beautiful.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride). Hardy annual of easy cultivation; very free bloomer.

Finest Mixed Double. Large showy Dwarf Double Mixed. Very choice.

STOCKS. Half-hardy annual. The delightful fragrance and free blooming character of this flower makes it a universal favorite.

Choice Mixed. All the choice varieties in this mixture.

THUNBERGIA. A rapid growing annual; ex-cellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc.

Finest Mixed.

VERBENA. Half-hardy perennial. The Verbena is one of the most decorative and easily grown bedding plants.

> Mammoth Hybrids. Fine mixture. Fine Mixed. A good assortment.

WALLFLOWER. Half - hardy perennials of delicious fragrance.

Finest Mixed Branching.

ZINNIA. Most desirable and decorative annual for bedding.

Double Mixed. Choice double flowers. Curled and Crested. Large flowers with curled petals.

White. Pink. Purple. Crimson.

NASTURTIUM. Dwarf. All colors mixed.

Nasturtium or Tropaealum Minor. Hardy annual; one foot high. A bed of these in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and blooms all the season . . . . . . . . . oz. \$0.20 per lb. \$1.50

NASTURTIUM. Tall. All colors mixed.

Nasturtium or Tropaealum Major. Hardy annuals; grow five to ten feet high, producing brilliant colors and of many shades, from scarlet to black; make a very showy covering for arbors, trellises and rustic work oz. 20 per lb. 1.25

#### SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

WILD GARDEN SEEDS. The introduction of these has proved a great success. Any one who has cultivated flowers in beds is aware of the amount of labor and constant attention necessary to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects, for cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. "Wild Garden Seeds" are a mixture of varieties of hardy flower seeds. No one who has not seen such a bed can form an idea of its possibilities,

the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day. Half-ounce packets, 25 cents.

#### ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Animated Oats (Avena Sterilis).
Quaking Grass (Briza Maxima).
Job's Tears (Croix Lachrymoe).
Love Grass (Eragrostis elegans).
Feather Grass (Stipa pennata).

# BIRD, POULTRY AND PIGEON SUPPLIES

#### AT MARKET PRICES

Ground Oyster Shells. 100-lb. bags, per 100 lbs.

Oyster Shells. Fine ground for chickens and pigeons.

Cracked Poultry Bone. Per bag of 100 lbs.

Cuttle-Fish Bone. Used for birds.

Bone Meal for Poultry and Cattle. 100-lb. bags.

Mica Spar Grit. No. 2 for hens. No. 3 for pigeons. No. 4 for chickens. Per bag.

Faust Pigeon Grit.

Red Cross Pigeon Grit.

Animal Meal. For cattle and poultry. 100-lb. bags.

Sunflower. Large Russian, per lb.

Hemp, Large Russian. Much fed to pigeons and fowls that are being fattened for the table, per lb.

Canary. Valuable for chickens and pigeons, per bushel of 60 lbs.

German Rape. Fine for chickens and pet birds, per lb.

Unhulled Rice or Paddy. Used for parrots. Per lb.

Bird Gravel. Per pkg.

Ground Beef Scraps. 100-lb. bags.

Wheat.

Flax Seed. Per lb.

Barley. Per bu.

Buckwheat. Per bu.

Peas. Small white Canada, per bu.

Imported Millet. For chickens. In sacks of 220 lbs., per lb.

Hulled Oats. 100-lb. bags.

Gem Chick Feed. Per100 lbs.

Our Gem Poultry Feed is one of the best on the market. It is a mixture of white and red wheat, barley, kaffir corn, buckwheat, in a proportion best suited for the production of eggs. Price per 100 lbs.

Our Gem Dry Mash. In our estimation the best mash on the market containing the following ingredients: Bean meal, corn meal, wheat meal, oat meal, beef scraps, bone meal, alfalfa meal and charcoal. An excellent balanced mixture forming a perfect ration in the producing of eggs with an analysis of:

Protein: 18.86 Crude Fat: 5.39 Crude Fibre: 11.53.

Charcoal. 3 sizes, No. 2 for hens. No. 3 for pigeons. No. 4 for chickens. Put up in 50-lb. bags.

Kaffir Corn. The heads are long and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, flecked with reddish brown spots. The average height of growth on good, strong land is five and one-half to six feet. The seed heads grow from ten to twelve inches in length, and the product of grain on good land reaches easily fifty to sixty bushels per acre. The whole stock, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder. The seed, which is a small, round, white grain, is one of the most perfect pigeon foods known. As a food for poultry it is equal in nutriment to the common yellow corn. Pigeon and poultry farmers should use this in place of the whole or broken corn.

Polished Tares.

Tick Beans.

English Maple Peas.

Choice Northern Corn.

No. 1 Pigeon Feed.

Page Sixty-two

# FERTILIZERS—Market Price



SHEEP MANURE. As an ideal fertilizer it is one of the best, both for lawns and general garden purposes; is exceedingly rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; it also adds humus which is absolutely necessary to the soil; it is the crude manure dried and ground to an even fineness; during this process all the weed seeds are killed. Put up in 1 lb., 5 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. packages.

PURE GROUND BONE. Excellent for soils that are inclined to be heavy or sour; by using this bone you will put into the soil something that is going to feed the plants not only the first year but will leave food for the roots the following year. Put up in 100 lb. bags.

BOWKER FERTILIZERS. All grades in 100 pound bags, at market price.

### VICTORY PLANT FOOD

In VICTORY PLANT FOOD the clean, rich leaf mold of virgin woodland soil is reproduced naturally with its plant-nourishing and moisture-holding humus, to which is added just the right amount of vital food elements to take care of every need of the plant for beauty, health and vigorous growth.



Use it regularly and the results will amaze you. Your ferns and other plants will soon have full, luxuriant foliage—leaves that shine as though they had been waxed—abundant bright-colored blossoms. VICTORY PLANT FOOD is the secret of your success with plants. Follow simple directions and you cannot fail. Clean and odorless. Leading florists and nurserymen use and recommend "VICTORY." 1/2-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 50c.

\$0.10 .25 .50 .35 .10 Victory Lawn and Garden Fertilizer, 5-lb. . Victory Lawn and Garden Fertilizer, 4-8-4-100-lb. Victory Putting Green Fertilizer, 6-8-2-100-lb. .50 4.00 5.00

# INSECTICIDES AND MISCELLANEOUS BUG DEATH

Is a non-poisonous powder taking the place of Paris Green and other dangerous insect powders. When used as directed is sure death to Potato, Squash, and Cucumber Bugs, Currant and Tomato Worms and many other plant-eating pests.

1 pound package .								)
3 pound package .	•	•	•	•			•	1
5 pound package .		•	•	•	•	•	•	Market
12½ pound package	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	( Price
100 pound package	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	)

### ARSENATE OF LEAD

We are handling Devoe's Dry Arsenate of Lead, the analysis of which is

Arsenic Oxide 31% Lead Oxide 63% Water Soluble Arsenic not more than 1%

Uniform, effective. Made by one of the oldest and most reliable manufacturers in this country, whose goods give undoubted satisfaction. This Arsenate of Lead is so made as not to settle quickly when water is added, remaining long in suspension in water.

#### PUT UP IN

 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in cases of 30 lbs. each — 1 lb. in cases of 30 lbs. each. 4 lbs. in cases of 32 lbs. each — 100 lb. kegs, Market Price.



Page Sixty-three

# INSECTICIDES AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued STRICTLY PURE PARIS GREEN POISON

DIRECTIONS. For Potato Bugs, Cotton Worms, etc., if applied as a spray, use one pound of our Pure Paris Green to 50 gallons of water; one pound to 100 gallons is frequently strong enough. If dusted on, one pound to the acre is sufficient, mixed with not more than one bushel of Land Plaster. For spraying fruit trees use one pound to from 100 to 300 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree.

1/4-pound boxes — 1/2-pound boxes — 1-pound boxes — Market Price.



Calcium Arsenate (Powdered). Put up in ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb. packages. Market Price.

Bordeaux Mixture (Powdered). Put up in 1-lb., 4-lb., 100-lb. packages. Market Price.

Sure NOXEM (Powdered). Put up in 1-lb., 5-lb. packages. Market Price.

Dry Lime and Sulphur. Put up in 1-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb., 100-lb. packages. Market Price.

Lime and Sulphur Solution. Put up in ¼-gal., ½-gal., 1-gal., 5-gal., ½-bbl., 1-bbl. Market Price.



DEVOE

(B) =

ARIS GREEN

# STRICTLY PURE POWDERED HELLEBORE WITH ATTRACTIVE LABEL

1-pound boxes-1/2-pound boxes-1/4-pound boxes. Market price.

# FISH-OIL SOAP

(Directions for Use on Each Package)

Pound boxes

Special prices on larger quantities

. Market Price

## GRAFTING WAX MARKET PRICE

A superior article, made by a nursery man of life-long experience. It invariably gives the best satisfaction whenever used. It is put up in pound, half-pound and quarter-pound packages.



To the Golf Clubs of New England-

Having added to our business a Golf Course Construction and Maintenance Department we are now in a position to give you the same quality and service in that line that has made our business a success heretofore and will be pleased to quote you on any of the following:

> Chewings, New Zealand Fescue Our & Extra Fancy Red Top Rhode Island Bent Creeping Bent Kentucky Blue Grass For putting greens and fairways

Emerson's Special Grass Manure Complete Grass Manure Lucky Find Worm Eradicator Electric Worm Eradicator Humus, etc.

N. B. Our stocks of any of the above can be obtained at your local dealer if so desired.



treatment it requires.

test for acid soil

Does *Your* Soil Need Lime?

How Much Does It Need? Will It Pay? "Lime, Legumes and Inoculation"—this has come to be the slogan of the progressive farmer who wants to grow better crops and increase the fertility of his farm. Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, all require lime. Most other crops are benefited by it. Lime corrects acidity, sets free plant-food, improves the texture of the soil, and is necessary to the activity of nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

Save Money by Testing Your Soil-To apply less lime than is required, or to fail to apply it when needed, means loss of fertility and poorer crops. To apply more lime than your soil needs is wasting labor and money. Either way, you save money by testing your soil and knowing exactly what treatment it requires.

SOILTEX Tells What Your Soil Needs—With Soiltex, a new quick, easy and accurate soil testing method developed at the Michigan State Agricultural College, you can determine exactly in a few minutes whether your soil is acid, and how much lime it needs. Each outfit will make 75 to 100 tests. Full directions, color chart and lime table included. No special knowledge or equipment required. Costs less than 2 cents per sample tested. Soiltex will save

SOILTEX Pocket-size Soil Testing Outfit, with \$100

# GROCERYMEN

# WE SELL FOR COOKING PURPOSES



# BEANS

New York State H. P. Pea

New York State H. P. Medium

New York State H. P. Marrowfat

Vermont State H. P. Pea

Imported Pea Imported Medium

California S. W. Pea

California Round Pea

Horticultural

Improved Yellow Eye H. P.

Old Fashioned Yellow Eye H. P.

Red Kidney H. P. Black Turtle Soup

Large Lima (California Grown)

Horticultural Kidney

# PEAS

Marrowfat Canada White Scotch Green

Blue

Split Peas

Pop Corn, shelled and on the ear

We carry a full line of Cereals at Market Price such as

Granulated Corn Meal

Bolted Corn Meal

White Corn Meal

White and Yellow Samp Rolled Oats in 90-lb. bags

Honduras Head Rice

Fancy Blue Rose Rice

Hops in 20-lb. cases, in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. packages

Malt in 100-lb. bags

Etc., Etc., Etc.

At Wholesale Market Prices on Day of Purchase

WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR BAGS OR BARRELS WHEN IN
ORIGINAL PACKAGES

# USE EMERSON'S



### BRAND

COOKING BEANS
NEW YORK STATE PEA H. P.
VERMONT STATE PEA H. P.
CALIFORNIA S. W. PEA H. P.
IMPROVED YELLOW EYE H. P.
OLD FASHIONED YELLOW EYE H. P.
RED KIDNEY H. P.
LIMA BEANS

BIRD SEEDS

CANARY
RAPE
HEMP
SUNFLOWER
UNHULLED RICE

MIXED PIGEON FEED

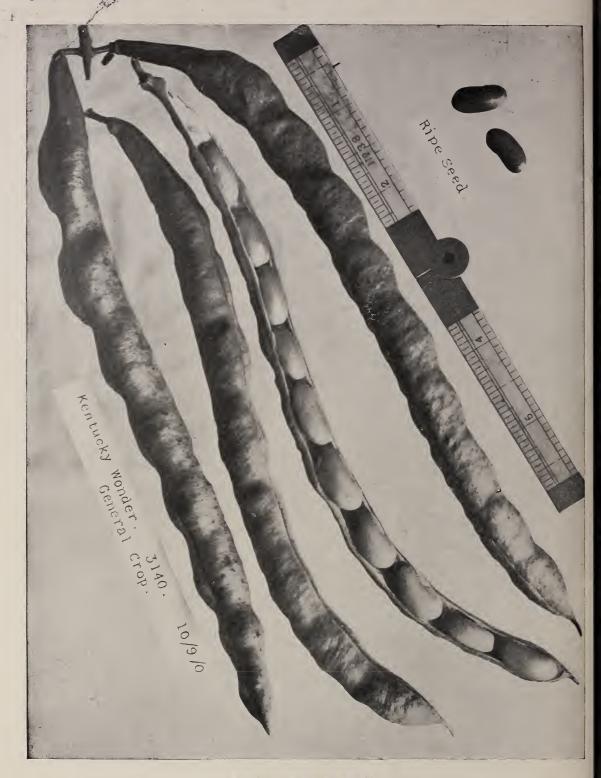
GRASS SEED

FANCY RED TOP CHOICE RED CLOVER CHOICE ALSIKE CLOVER CHOICE WHITE CLOVER KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

# THOMAS W. EMERSON CO.

213 and 215 State Street BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

# NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST



(For description see page 10)

= SOLDBY =

# THOS. W. EMERSON CO. 213 and 215 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS